THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1775. [NUMBER 1683]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 3d April 1775.
Flour at 16/. per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 12 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	48/ 0
Flour ——	16 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	14 0	Salt	2/3 to 3 0
Weſt-India Rum	3 5	Indian tea, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	21 9
Muſcovado Sugar	65 0	Bees Wax	2 9
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Italian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	20 to 353

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes H.	riſes M.	ſets H.	ſets M.	Full Sea. H.	Full Sea. M.
Thurſday	7	3	after 5	38	before 6	6	6	6
Friday	8	3	5	37	6	6	6	6
Saturday	9	4	5	35	6	6	6	6
Sunday	10	5	5	34	6	6	6	6
Monday	11	6	5	33	6	6	6	6
Tueſday	12	6	5	32	6	6	6	6
Wedneſday	13	7	5	30	6	6	6	6

Days 12 Hours 44 Min. the 6th.

A New Advertiſement.

RICHARD DEANE, DISTILLER,

Living between the College and the North River, in Murray Street, near Mount-Pleaſant, formerly called Vauxhall.

BEING fully convinced that for ſome time paſt, ſeveral diſtillers in the city have underſold me in Brandy, Geneva, and Cordials, and by that means have got away part of my cuſtomers; I beg leave to form the public, my friends, and cuſtomers, that I can afford to ſell ſaid liquors on as cheap terms as any other can theirs, of an equal quality. I believe it cannot be denied, that I was the firſt diſtiller that ever made brandy and Geneva for ſale in this province, and conſequently have been the means of introducing a buſineſs, whereby the country ſaves annually large ſums of money that muſt otherwiſe have gone to foreign parts. To convince the public that my terms of ſale will be as reaſonable as thoſe of any other perſon whatever, I ſhall mention the prices I will now ſell at, and ſhall continue to do ſo until I advertiſe to the contrary; at the ſame time, I do aſſure all thoſe who may incline to favour me with their cuſtom, that if any other perſon ſells liquors of equal quality with mine, cheaper than the rates underſcath, I will immediately ſell for the ſame price, being fully determined not to be underſold by any perſon whatever. The great demand for my liquors in moſt parts of North America, &c. is a ſufficient proof of their excellence.

I will now ſell at follows, for CASH:

Brandy and Gin at 4s 6d per gallon.

Clove, orange, and anniſeed waters, as alſo Dr. Stephens's and all fours, at 4s 6d. per gallon.

Likewiſe, raſberry and cherry brandy, cherry rum, ſhrub, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-York rum, Madeira and Teneriffe wines, &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms.

I am moſt gratefully thankful to my friends and cuſtomers for their many paſt favours, and am determined to uſe every means in my power to continue their friendſhip; and though I have lowered the prices of my brandy, Geneva, and cordials conſiderably, yet I ſhall ſtill make my brandy and Geneva of a full quality, and high proof, as uſual; nor ſhall I diminiſh the goodneſs of my cordials in any reſpect whatever, being fully convinced, that conſiderable ſales, attended with a quick return, though ſmall profits, will anſwer the deſired end, of the public's 8t—

Very obliged, and humble Servant,
New-York, Feb. 20, 1775 R. DEANE.

MR. HOLT, *New-York April 5, 1775.*

HAND BILLS have been diſperſed, and advertiſements to the ſame purport, have appeared in the public papers, accuſing many Cordial Diſtillers in this City, of no leſs crime, than a breach of promiſe, of which I declare myſelf innocent.

No Diſtiller, till ſaid hand-bills appeared, (as I know of) ever attempted to injure himſelf and others, by reducing the price of liquors; and at the ſame time endeavouring to perſuade the public, that they ſhall be of as good quality as before.

The quality, not the name of a liquor, muſt fix the price; Therefore I beg you will make it known, through the channel of your paper, to all my friends, cuſtomers, and others, That I will ſell my Cordials, &c. at lower and higher rates than are ſet forth in ſaid hand bills, (and will warrant them as good at the prices as can be bought) full proof, high proof, excellent proof, ſuperlative proof; and for the proof of the truth of what I advance, let my liquors be proved.

GREGORY SPRINGALL, DISTILLER,

Near the upper end of Chapel Street,
Will ſell for CASH,

Gin 4s. 4/6d. 5s. per Gallon		Ditto, double diſtilled,	3/6d.
Brandy, 4s. 4/9d. 5s.		Clove,	1/4d.
		Orange,	2/6d.
Cherry, 3s. 3/6d.		Dr. Stevens,	2/9d.
Anniſeed 2 6d 2 9d 3/ per gallon		All Fours,	3/.

With all other ſorts of Liquors uſually diſtilled in this City.——LIKEWISE,

Hollands Geneva, Jamaica ſpirits, 8s——	Weſt India & N York, RUM, Wines, Grocery, &c.

Mr. HOLT,

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your next Journal, Your's, &c.

MR. JAMES RIVINGTON has often been animadverted on in a public manner, and ſundry Reſolves have been paſſed in the different colonies, reſpecting his conduct as a Printer; not only as being partial, but as publiſhing falſehoods, tending to diſunite them, in their great ſtruggle to ſupport conſtitutional Liberty; deſtroy their mutual confidence, and render abortive that ſyſtem of conduct recommended by the Congreſs, as the moſt certain and adviſable expedient for obtaining a redreſs of our grievances —Mr. Rivington, or his Partizans, have repreſented this as an attempt to deſtroy the Liberty of the Preſs.—But, ſhall a Preſs diſgorge calumny and falſehood with impunity?—Shall the moſt innocent actions of a community be traverſed, and the moſt reputable characters, even legiſlative bodies, be traduced with paſſive tameneſs?—This would be a tacit acknowledgment of the charge. Is it not notorious, that he, while America is anxiouſly ſtruggling to preſerve her conſtitutional Liberties, like an invidious Spy, watches every motion towards the grand point, and ſtrives to fruſtrate every deſign; by diſſeminating diſtruſt and falſehood among the people, in order to intimidate or divide them, thereby rendering his Preſs an engine of tyranny, as well as a ſink of the moſt impure productions. An inſtance of this we have, in his "uninfluenced" Paper of laſt week, termed——

Extract of a Letter from Connecticut.

It is evident from the whole ſtrain of this epiſtle, that the writer, attempts to ſet the General Aſſembly of this colony in a diſadvantageous point of light; vilify and diſgrace ſome of its moſt worthy members, and create a diſtruſt of them among the colonies, as though they had changed meaſures; which is wide of the truth, as I ſhall ſhew anon.—He ſays,——

"Our Aſſembly met on the ſecond of March, and the two firſt days were ſpent in examining the conduct of Captain Glover, and the Ridgfield Repreſentatives, which had declared againſt the meaſures of the Congreſs."—Here he ſtumbles at the very threſhhold; I am very certain, nothing of that matter was debated the firſt day. His account of the Committee is very confuſed; if it is intelligible, he means the Committee were appointed to ſuperintend the examination of the Repreſentatives; but while the Houſe ſpent two days in examining them, how could any Committee ſuperintend? Did they appoint a Committee to ſuperintend themſelves?—He ſays a Committee were appointed to ſuperintend the buſineſs, and make report in May. The meaning, (if any) is obſcure at beſt.——If he intends,—ſuch a Committee were appointed, to ſuperintend the examination of the firſt two days, or while the examination laſted—it is not true.

He next obſerves, "the debates of a week's duration upon the matter, coſt the colony £. 175."——Here again he needs a comment: If he is intelligible, he muſt mean, a week was ſpent in debating ſuch matters, as he had before mentioned; i. e. examining the Repreſentatives; but this is not true.—At firſt he ſpeaks of but two days himſelf, and I before obſerved, on the firſt day, none of his matters were agitated; now he ſeems to aſſign a whole week to that buſineſs, for he can't be ſuppoſed ſo ſilly, as to accuſe the Aſſembly of ſitting a week, on matters at large.—His deſign was doubtleſs to inſinuate, that the Houſe ſpent a week about a trifling examination, which coſt the Colony £. 175. This might raiſe a clamour, and this I charitably believe was his deſign.

The next clauſe is remarkable; he ſays, "In the next, many long and learned arguments were produced by the old Leaven, the Republicans, urging the neceſſity of an army to be immediately raiſed; the matter was recommended to a Committee, conſiſting of the moſt inflammatory, who openly declare for independence."—Such an high charge againſt the Committee ought to be ſupported by the ſtrongeſt evidence; but the whole weight reſts on the mere *ipſe dixit* of an Anonymous author.—Should this dirty performance gain any credit, what idea muſt the community entertain of the Committee and Aſſembly that appointed them?——He ſays, "they were Republicans, who openly declare for independence, i. e. ſuch as diſavow Monarchy, and admit no King to preſide in the ſtate."—Is this true? I aſk this vile calumniator, whether he ever heard any ſuch doctrine advanced in that Aſſembly, or by the Members of it? if ſo, let him ſupport the charge, and give us his name; otherwiſe *he* will be accounted a malicious defamer. Is a Printer to be tolerated, who charges the Repreſentatives of a Colony with treaſonable principles from an Anonymous ſcribbler? He ought to publiſh the name of his correſpondent, or take the blame of this ſcurrilous accuſation to himſelf. But I muſt inform him, that the Committee conſiſted of Gentlemen of the firſt character, for ability as well as Loyalty, and firm attachment to the Britiſh conſtitution.

The report of the committee, and vote for a petition to his Majeſty, which next occur, I ſhall remark hereafter. He then proceeds,—"This aſſembly was a ſpecial one, called for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing 6000 men." How he obtained this intelligence I cannot conjecture, did the Governor mention it in his ſpeech, or was it ever declared in the upper, or lower houſe of aſſembly? I am confident he never heard it, from the firſt or the laſt, and cannot ſuppoſe him a member of the ſecond; whence then did he derive his intelligence, of the expreſs purpoſe? I preſume it was a creature of his own morbid imagination. He next acquaints us,—"Two gentlemen went to Cambridge, to conſult the provincial congreſs." This I conceive mentioned with a malevolent deſign towards them, in order to aſperſe their characters. That they were there, is conceded, but whether with a deſign to conſult the congreſs or not, is I believe meer conjecture. If that was really their errand, where is the crime? Is not America engaged in ſupporting the town of Boſton? Is it then a crime to conſult them in affairs of common concern?

He proceeds,—— "Our warm ſons of—— inſiſted on raiſing an army in this province, and at any rate drive the King's general out of this religious land."——This is meer rant. No ſuch thing was propoſed in the aſſembly, (I am very certain,) through the whole ſeſſion.

He ſubjoins,—— "A letter carrying with it in effect a petition, was ſent down to the lower houſe, from the upper houſe, addreſſed to Lord Dartmouth." A letter was ſent from the upper board, to the lower houſe, for their concurrence and approbation; it was an anſwer to one received from Lord Dartmouth, and addreſſed to that nobleman; in this they declare the loyalty of themſelves and the other colonies, to his preſent Majeſty, and their concern—at the claims of the Britiſh parliament, which have occaſioned ſo much anxiety among the coloniſts; they decently aſſerted our conſtitutional rights, and condoled the unhappy ſufferers of Boſton, as a virtuous and loyal people; in fine, they requeſted his Lordſhip's kind interpoſition with his Majeſty, for our relief.

He concludes,—"The waſp immediately ſeized, and clumſily attacked thoſe parts of it, which were calculated to reſtore harmony, between Great-Britain and America; but he was over ruled, and returned home grievouſly diſappointed."—Whoever was deſigned by the waſp, the epithet clumſy, is not ſo applicable to that inſect, as to his own dull performance. But here again he errs from the truth. When the letter was read in the lower houſe, ſundry clauſes were objected to. Tho' (in my opinion) the fair import of the letter was unexceptionable, yet, as not only one, but ſeveral members were of opinion, that ſome expreſſions were too vague, and might be wreſted to a noxious ſenſe, they were cautious of making any ſeeming conceſſions of their indubitable rights. After ſome debate, a committee was appointed from both houſes, to make ſome amendments, which they did, by ſubſtituting more cautious and determinate expreſſions, and varying rather the diction than ſenſe; when it paſſed the houſe, (as I thought,) without a diſſent. So that inſtead of being over-ruled, as he falſely ſuggeſts, there was an amendment, to the general acceptance: and no one (I believe) returned home grievouſly diſappointed, except this author or his voucher.

As to what he ſays in his polite way,—"That the waſp clumſily attacked thoſe parts of the letter, that were calculated to reſtore harmony, between Great-Britain and America." No parts were attacked, except ſuch as I juſt noticed. Doubtleſs he was offended that any corrections were made; and intended, they ſhould be underſtood in the noxious ſenſe, to which the houſe fear'd they might be wreſted; elſe, why is he angry with others, for attacking thoſe parts, which it was apprehended, might be taken in ſuch a ſenſe? By ſuch as might *reſtore harmony*, it is evident, he deſign'd ſuch parts, as might gratify the miniſtry, at the expence of our liberties.

I promiſ'd to conſider the report of the committee, and the vote for a petition to his Majeſty.—The houſe conſidered at large, the alarming ſituation of America; they profeſſed their allegiance to his preſent Majeſty, and firm reſolution to ſupport our conſtitutional liberties. They deſire to live peaceable and loyal ſubjects to his Britannic Majeſty. But ſhould violence eſſay to enſlave them, they believe they are warranted, by the example of Great-Britain, and the conſtitution itſelf, to defend themſelves, and repel any lawleſs invaſion. Tho' they were well united, in the grand principle of conſtitutional liberty, yet it is no wonder, in this ſad dilemma, if their councils were ſerious. After conſiderable debates, on affairs the moſt intereſting, that ever were agitated in a ſenate, the committee withdrew, and framed a bill, (as their author informs,) that the minds of the aſſembly might be known. Every article of this bill was calmly debated, and after approving *that* for appointing general officers, (ſuch as have been in ſome of the neighbouring provinces for a long time,) the reſt of the bill was prudently diſmiſſed. In theſe debates, a concern for the public weal, ſo far predominated over private reſentment, that the whole was conducted with the greateſt friendſhip and harmony; ſo that when a great part of the bill was rejected, yet it ſeemed to be, with a general approbation of the committee themſelves, as every one ſeemed to incline to purſue the moſt prudent advice, whether ſuggeſted by himſelf or another.

I now proceed to conſider the Petition to his Majeſty,—here our author fails of telling the whole truth. Mr. Rivington, the week before he publiſhed the extract now under conſideration, mentions this Petition as cauſe of great joy. One would think from this, that the colony had been in open rebellion, and was now returning to their duty, elſe why this tranſport! Did he never hear that this colony petitioned their Sovereign before? I can tell him they have repeatedly. Did not the Congreſs petition? He knows they did. Whence then this exultation? Doubtleſs he had an eye to thoſe parts of the letter which were calculated to reſtore harmony between Great Britain and America, which his correſpondent informed him were clumſily attacked by the waſp; but he returned home grievouſly diſappointed. That this is meer fiction I have ſhewn before. But being deceived by his correſpondent, he felt a glow of uncommon joy, which he could not conceal till he might publiſh the letter. He thought perhaps, Connecticut had made a compliment of her liberties to the miniſtry; and this he was impatient to publiſh.

This colony, ever attached to the preſent reigning family, did vote to preſer a petition to his Majeſty; but on a little reflection it was thought inexpedient at this juncture, as the congreſs had petitioned, in behalf of America in general, and they had not then heard what reception their petition met with; and by ſome it was thought, in every ſuch ſtep, we ought to adviſe with the other colonies. In ſhort, I have the ſatisfaction to ſee, that the very ſame reaſons, that the worthy repreſentatives of Penſylvania, offered their governor, as an excuſe for not petitioning at preſent, prevailed on this aſſembly, to defer it to a future ſeſſion

A Member of the lower Houſe of Aſſembly of Connecticut.
March, 29th, 1775.

CLEAN FLAXSEED: For SOWING. *TO BE SOLD BY* PETER CLOPPER'S Flaxſeed Store in Maiden Lane, near the Fly Market. 82—85

NEW-JERSEY.

Elizabeth Town, March 27, 1775.

IT being fully proved to the Committee of Observation of this Town, after enquiring into the conduct of Ichabod B. Barnet, and John Murray, respecting the landing of Goods imported from London after the first day of February last:—That a ship called the Beulah, arrived from London at the Watering place at Staten island, in the Colony of New York, after the said first day of February, where she lay some time under pretence of fitting for the seas.—That on Sunday the 5th instant, she fell down to Sandy hook, where she came to anchor, and on Monday evening following, the said Ichabod B. Barnet, with a boat by him provided for that purpose, went on board the said ship, where John Murray then was, out of which ship, the said Ichabod B. Barnet and John Murray, the same night, took and received into the said boat, a quantity of goods, imported in the said ship from London, of considerable value; and in the night following, privately landed them in Elizabeth Town, which transaction is contrary to part of the tenth article of the Continental Association, which is in the words following, to wit. "If any goods or merchandizes, "shall be imported after the first day of "February, the same ought to be forthwith "sent back, without breaking the packages "thereof."

The Committee, therefore order the above conduct of the said John Murray and Ichabod B. Barnet to be published, according to the eleventh article of the said Association.

Signed by Order of the Committee,
Jonathan Hampton, Chairman.

Committee Chamber, New-York, 3d April, 1775.

The following Letter was received from the General Committee of South Carolina, and by this Committee ordered to be printed.

EDWARD FLEMMING Chairman, *pro Tem.*

Charles Town, S. Carolina, March 1. 1775.

Gentlemen,

IT was with equal surprise and concern, that we read, in the public prints, what passed in your house of assembly on the 26th of January, with respect to the proceedings of the general Congress. It is impossible for us at this distance to conjecture the reasons which induced the assembly to refuse their formal assent to the solemn agreement of all these colonies. We are obliged to suspend our judgment until we hear from you; and will not even permit ourselves to conclude, that it is owing either to a neglect of the united voice of America, or to want of spirit in the cause of freedom.—In the midst of the pain that we feel at this singular instance of provincial policy, we console ourselves with the apprehension that it was intended, not as a declaration of their real inclinations, but, only as a prudential measure: That they having been chosen antecedent to the present dispute and therefore not with a particular view to it, might suppose the necessity of their interfering, superseded by a posterior choice. We console ourselves with the thought, that the legal representatives, of your respectable colony, by refusing to act, did not mean to hold up to the world the opinion of their constituents, but have only left it to another representation, not so much according to the letter of the law, but equally respectable, and as much to be depended on.

We only beg leave to make this remark upon their policy; that they have therein singled themselves out from the rest of the colonies; who, as far as they have had the opportunity, have come unanimously into the measures of the General Congress: And we cannot but think, it would have been much more happy for the whole, had there been no exception ——Indeed altho' the house of Assembly in this colony, hath nobly, and unanimously adopted the proceedings of the General Congress; yet have they not had it in idea to take the matter wholly into their own hands, independent of the provincial Congress; but even now, while that Assembly is sitting, the General Committee of the Colony also sits and does business, independent of the House. A measure this, necessary in the royal Governments, where the liableness of the Assembly to sudden prorogations and dissolutions, renders their proceeding in business wholly dependent on the creatures of the Crown ——Much therefore, as we are surprised, at the conduct of your Assembly, we are not so ignorant as to imagine it is the definitive voice of the colony. And, indeed, we do not allow ourselves to entertain a suspicion, that your resolutions would not be the same with those of the rest of the colonies, if you only had a full and free representation of the whole colony, elected on the present occasion: *Such a representation* we hope to hear of in due time.

We are not insensible of the consequence of your colony in the great chain of American union: Nor do we imagine the Ministry insensible of it;—we are well aware of your unhappy situation, and of the many artful measures that have been, and now are taking, if possible, to throw you into confusion. We are well aware of the poison that is daily distilling from some of your pensioned Presses, and the hireling writers that have crept in among you —— We are not ignorant of that crowd of placemen, of contractors, of officers, and needy dependents upon the Crown, who are constantly employed to frustrate your measures. We know the dangerous tendency of being made the head quarters of America, for many years. All these things, tho' they necessarily tend to clog the wheels of public spirit, yet do not cause us to doubt of your public virtue, as a colony: Nay, we assure ourselves, that your love to constitutional liberty, to justice, and your posterity; however depressed for a little while, will, at last surmount all obstacles, and do honour to New York.

The present struggle seems to us most glorious and critical. We seem to ourselves, to stand upon the very division line, between all the blessings of Freedom, and the most abject Vassalage. The very idea of an earthly power, which shall bind the present, and future millions of America, *in all cases whatsoever*—in the direction of which we are to have no more voice than our oxen, and over which we can have no constitutional control, fills us with horror. To hold not only our *Liberty* and *Property* at will, but our Lives also; as well as the lives of all our posterity! To be absolutely dependent for the air in which we breathe, and the water which we drink, upon a set of men at the distance of three thousand miles from us; who, even when they abuse that power are out of the reach of our vengeance, is a proposal which this colony hears with indignation, and can only submit to when there is no possible remedy. By the late detestable acts of the British Parliament respecting America,—all mankind will judge whether that body may be safely entrusted with such a power. We have now appealed to the remaining justice of the nation; we have endeavoured to arouse them to a sense of their own dangers; we have appealed to their mercantile interests for our defence. Our hopes of success are not yet damped by any thing but the possibility of disunion among ourselves. We have the pleasure to inform you, that in this colony, the association takes place, as effectually as law itself. Sundry vessels from England have already been obliged to return with their merchandize, or have it thrown overboard as common ballast.

We may assure you of our fixed determination to adhere to the resolutions at all hazards; and that ministerial opposition is here obliged to be silent: We wish for the day when it shall be silenced among you likewise. And whatever noise is made by the friends of arbitrary rule, about the design of those proceedings in your House of Assembly.—We cannot, and will not believe that you intend to desert the cause.

Three things however, oblige us to write to you.——

First. The general alarm which the proceedings above mentioned have given—that we may obtain from you certain intelligence of the disposition of your Colony, whether those proceedings are to be understood as the general sense of the good people of New-York, or only of a bare majority of the House.

Secondly. That we may learn from you, whether the Association of the General Congress, has actually been adopted by you, and is now put into execution. On these two points we beg you will give us the earliest intelligence possible, that we may be able (as we have not the least doubt that we shall be) thereby to quiet the anxiety of the people of this province, and prevent the tools of Ministry from exulting at any appearance of disunion.——And lastly, that we may suggest to you an expedient, which, with great success, has been tried in this province, viz. that of a *Provincial Congress*, in which every corner of the Colony is fully and largely represented.——As yet we have not had the pleasure of hearing that you have adopted this or any similar measure. And although we would not be understood as presuming to dictate to our brethren; yet we would take the liberty to inform them, that this measure has given the greatest satisfaction here, and so firmly united the town and country, that we are thereby become one compact regularly organized body. The enemies of American freedom are aware of the cementing tendency of such a step, and where ever they have influence, endeavour to prevent it, well knowing, that while the different districts of a Colony are kept apart, they do not all receive the same information, and are exposed to the baneful effects of jealousy and division, especially when any considerable part suppose itself neglected by not being called in to give its voice.——And we find, that the larger this representation is, the less the danger of corruption and influence; the more is sly deceit deterred from venturing its efforts; and the more weight goes with every determination.—The Congress of this Colony consists of one hundred and eighty four members, and is, by far, the fullest representation of it that ever has been together before.

We, therefore, as brethren, united in the same cause, do only beg leave to recommend the above measure already found by experience of such utility in sundry of the Royal governments, but especially in this.—The necessity of *electing Delegates* to the Congress in May, we are assured will shew the expediency of such a Provincial Meeting.

We feel ourselves bound to you by the closest ties of interest and affection.——We consider this season, as, big with American glory, or with American infamy.

We, therefore, most ardently wish you the direction and aid of that Almighty Being, who presides over all.——We confidently expect to meet you in *General Congress*, at Philadelphia, with hearts full of zeal in our country's cause, and full of mutual confidence in the integrity of each other.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your Friends and Fellow Countrymen,
By Order of the General Committee,
CH^s. PINCKNEY, *Chairman.*

For SALE,
BOURDEAUX CLARET,
of the first QUALITY,
In Hampers of three Dozen Bottles each, or in Casks.—Inquire of the Printer.
83—

PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the House of the late Widow Remsen, deceased, the Corner of Pearl Street,
ON Wednesday the 12th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, will begin the sale of a neat assortment of Household Furniture consisting of Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Desks, Chests of Drawers; Looking Glasses, Sconces, China Ware, Beds, and Bedding &c. and a variety of good Kitchen Furniture &c. &c.
New York, 4th April, 1775.

THE LOAN OFFICE
for the City and County of New-York, will be kept at the House of THEODORUS VAN WYCK, on the third Tuesday of this Instant, April; as also on the three succeeding Tuesdays.
New York, April 5, 1775. 83 6

To be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the 25th of April next, or any Time before at private Sale,
A *Pleasant and convenient House and Lot of Ground at Petit's Slip, by the North River, adjoining Mr. Thomas Petit's, was formerly occupied by David Carpil and now by James Webb, Burr-Mill Stone Maker. The Purchaser will receive a good Title for the same from* DAVID CARPIL.—*the Vendue will be at ten o'Clock* 83 6

To be SOLD, at the Coffee House, the 20th of this Instant April, at public Vendue, if not before disposed of at private Sale;
A VERY valuable tract of LAND, situate in Orange County, about 50 miles from the city of New York, and two miles and a half from Hudson's river, on the westerly side thereof, containing about two thousand acres, and known by the name of Queensberry. This tract is uncommonly well watered and timbered, having on it a large quantity of the finest white oaks and other trees of the most valuable kinds; also an extraordinary stream of water, and a saw mill thereon, which if properly attended to, will clear two hundred pounds a year, free of all expences. There are about one hundred acres improved of the above tract, and a sufficient quantity of meadow to keep twenty head of cattle, beside horses &c. throughout the winter; and about two hundred acres more may be easily made. The land is as fit for grain as any in the country. The meadows exceed in goodness any in the neighbourhood, and a better out range for cattle cannot be in any part whatever. On the premises are a good framed house, with a large garden newly paled round, having in it sundry sorts of the best fruit trees, and a fine young orchard of the best grafted apple trees. Besides the above valuable improvements, there are three tenements (one of them a new framed house) on said tract, that are held by the occupants as tenants at will, and to each there is a considerable quantity of cleared land. Two landing places can be used to and from said tract, the one at Peplope's Kill, which is also the landing place to and from the furnace of Dean, the other on the west side of Salisbury's Island, from which landing there is a good waggon or cart road to Queensberry. The above premises are in good repair and happily situated in a thick settled country, having the furnace of Dean within two miles and a half of the principal dwelling house, which will always prove a ready market for great part of the produce of the farm, besides the convenience of a weekly conveyance to New York, during the season.

For further particulars inquire of Mr. ROBERT ROSS, at the North river, in New-York, or of MOSES CLEMENT, Esq; on the premises.

WANTED,
A Journeyman Barber, who is a good hand at shaving and dressing of hair. Enquire of the Printer. 83 86

TO be sold, at the bottom of Golden Hill near the Burning Ship by Thomas Burling; and in Maiden-Lane, by Direck Schuyler near the Old Brewery of the late Anthony Rutgers; small cups, with directions how to use them, for the Piles, at eight shillings the cup; they need no voucher, there are people enough who have been cured of the distemper—to try them will be best, at so small a price.
New York April 3, 1775

The NOTED HORSE
FIGURE,
Imported by D. Mar Hamilton,
IS now in good health, and excellent order, and will cover this season at the plantation of the subscriber, in Monmouth County, in the Township of Middletown, at Three Pounds the season, cash, to be paid at the covering of the mare, or before taken away; if charged, Four Pounds, payable in three months; a single cover at Thirty Shillings. All Gentlemen whose mares, brought last year at the season, are not with foal and hold their property, shall be covered this season, if sent, at Thirty Shillings, paid at the covering of each mare, all proclamation money.

FIGURE is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands and one inch high; and is allowed by the best judges, to be the GAYEST and handsomest horse in America: He was bred by the late Duke of Hamilton, and got by old Figure, which was got by Standard, sire of Sir James Lowther's Jason, a good racer: Young Figure's dam was called young Mariamne, was got by old Crab; her dam old Mariamne, was got by old Partner; Figure's great grand dam was called Lugg, and got by the bald Galloway. Figure has won the following Purses, one purse at New Castle upon Tyne, one ditto at Lancaster, one ditto at Sterling, one ditto at Rugby; he also got a premium at Preston; at Lancaster he beat Mr. Barry's Spinner, a good runner, and the odds against him were fifty pounds to five.——As to his performances in America, it is well known in a few months after he was imported, he took a purse in Maryland, and beat a number of capital horses; also another purse for which he beat Selim and others, proving himself on that occasion, to be one of the stoutest and steadiest racers that ever started for a plate, or match, upon this continent.

All persons who choose to have their mares covered by FIGURE, shall have proper attendance given, and good pasture at two shillings and six pence per week.

BARNES SMOCK.

N B. Figure covered last season, one hundred and fifty one mares, by the best information, upwards of one hundred are with foal.
New York, March 21st, 1775.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,
Warranted pure and of a good quality to be sold at
SOLOMON SIMSON's,
In STONE STREET:
WHERE may be had spermaceti oil for Lamps, new rice, indigo, tobacco, cotton; a small parcel of Carolina Bever and deer skins, and a few small furs.

Said SIMSON will dispose of two or three houses and lots in the town of Oyster Bay, Long-Island, on terms of payment that may suit the purchaser, or will barter for a house in New York.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.
RUN AWAY this Morning from the Subscriber, living in Third Street, Philadelphia, A Dutch Servant Man, named PHILIP MARKS, a Jew, about 5 feet 5 inches high, slim made, lisps and speaks bad English, of a dark complexion and long visage, wears his own long black hair, mostly tied behind, and is addicted to swearing.—He had on, and took with him, when he went away, a dark blue double breasted coat, with yellow buttons, a blue under jacket, a pale orange coloured surtout coat, with basket buttons, old leather breeches new seated, a brown coatee with white metal buttons a pair of brown fustian breeches, and one pair nankeen ditto, good shoes and stockings, and one pair of new stockings.

Whoever secures said Servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
JOHN RASER.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. *March 25.* 83 6

Mr. HOLT,

Please to give the following advertisement a place in your paper, and you will oblige your humble servant, *James Mott*, jun.

WHEREAS Peter Waglom, from Staten-Island, has lately come to this place, and brought a quantity of India tea, and exposed the same to sale, contrary to, and in violation of the agreement and association of the Continental Congress, lately held at Philadelphia; and as we the committee of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and colony of New Jersey,—having full proof of the above fact, are of opinion, that the said Waglom, ought to be shunned as a publick enemy. Therefore we advise every friend to his country, (in this town) not to have any kind of dealings with him.

Joseph Salter,
David Woodmansee,
Gabriel Woodmansee,
John Cook,
James Mott, jun.
} Committee of Dover.

Dover, March 22, 1775.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

On Wednesday the 11th ult. the Deputies from every parish and district in the province of South-Carolina, met at Charles Town, in Provincial Congress, being the most complete representation of the province that ever was, or probably will be formed; the whole number of the Deputies chosen, were 184, of whom 11 only were absent, and those detained by sickness or accident.—About one o'clock the same day, in the Assembly Room of the Commons House;—they entered upon business, on which they continued in close and solemn deliberation every day from morning till night, Sunday not excepted, till Tuesday evening the 17th.—Their proceedings are to be revised by a Committee, and printed in a pamphlet.—Mean while the following is a brief account of the most material business that was transacted, viz.

They read and approved of the American bill of rights, as framed by the Continental Congress.

They read, debated on, and approved, the Association entered into by the said Congress.—But there was a hard struggle to get a vote passed, recommending to our future delegates to offer, on the part of the inhabitats of this colony, merely for the advancement of the common cause, a sacrifice of every advantage we might derive from the words "*except rice to Europe*" at the end of the fourth article of the Association after the 10th of September next, upon which there was a question—the Congress divided, and it barely was lost.

They read, and unanimously approved of, the occasional resolves of the 10th of September, and the first, second, fourth and sixth of the 14th of October, of the Continental Congress.

They resolved, that their most grateful and cordial thanks should be returned, by their President, to our Delegates to the late American Congress, for their able and faithful discharge of the high trust that had been reposed in them. And those gentlemen accordingly received that distinguished mark of public approbation of their conduct.

They, by ballot, re elected the Honorable Henry Middletown, Esq; Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gasden, John Rutlege, and Edward Rutledge, Esquires, to be held at Philadelphia, or elsewhere in May next, or sooner, with full power to concert, agree upon, direct and order such farther measures as, in the opinion of the said Delegates, and the Delegates of the other American colonies assembled, shall appear to be necessary, for recovering and establishing American Rights and Liberties, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies.

They passed a vote of thanks to all the worthy and patrotic members of the late Continental Congress, for their wise and spirited exertions in behalf of American Liberty.

They chose Parochial and District Committees, to see that every article of the Continental Association be duly carried into execution, to receive donations for our distressed and suffering brethren in the town of Boston and colony of Massachusetts Bay, and to determine on applications relative to lawsuits; for which latter purpose they are to sit, in the country, on the 1st and 3d Saturday in every month, at 12 o'clock.

They established a mode for making compensation, by the rice of the other planters, &c. if rice should continue to be exported to Europe after the 10th day of September next, and appointed Committees for that purpose.

They resolved, that all the vacancies, which may happen on any Committees, shall be filled up by the inhabitants of the parishes or districts respectively where they happen.

They presented the following address to his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, viz.

To the Honourable *William Bull*, Esq; Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Colony of *South Carolina*.

May it please your Honour,

WE, his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the representatives of all the good people in this colony, now met in Provincial Congress, think ourselves indispensably obliged to address your Honour for redress of a grievance, which threatens destruction to the constitution, and ruin to the inhabitants of this country. We mean the long, and still continued, disuse of General Assemblies; contrary not only to every principle of free government, but directly against a law of this province.

To enumerate all the unhappy consequences which must follow a denial of the right of the people, to appear frequently by their representatives in General Assembly, must be unnecessary. Your Honour, who has as a private person, enjoyed the blessing of freedom and good government among us, can want no information on that head.

Taxes continuing to be raised and paid, and laws to be executed, against the sense of the people, are but a part of our grievances.

Mortifying as these considerations are, the causes are more so: being, according to our best information, no other than a refusal of the House of Assembly to obey the ministerial mandates, contrary to their consciences, and subversive of the rights of our constituents; and his Majesty's Council, composed chiefly of placemen, paying an implicit and servile obedience to unconstitutional instructions. Such acts tend immediately to a total abolition of Assemblies; for, if freedom of debate, and a constitutional independence be denied to them, they cannot possibly be useful, probably they will become dangerous.

We forbear to trouble your Honour with reasons in support of the request which we now, as of right, make in behalf of the good subjects of his Majesty in this colony, that the holding and sitting of the General Assembly be no longer delayed, but that it be permitted to sit, for the dispatch of public business, as formerly.

We pray your Honour to be assured, that by this our humble address, we do not intend to question his Majesty's prerogative of calling, proroguing and dissolving the General Assembly, but only to request that this power be exercised for the good of the people.

By order of the Provincial Congress,

CHARLES PINENEY, *President*.

In Provincial Congress, Charlestown, Jan. 17th, 1775.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, dated Jan. 1.

"*I have had the honour of being sent for by some of the first people in administration, who, to do them justice, seem now rather disposed to heal the wound than keep it open. They only wish that some line could be drawn to the satisfaction of the people in this country, who cannot think of too great submission to the colonies, whom they consider as their children.*"

[It is enough to make a wise man mad to read such paragraphs as these?—Surely the people who write them, have no souls nor powers of thinking—Who the plague requires any submission from the people of England?—We never invaded them, in their persons nor properties;—We only insisted upon keeping possession of our own;—and do they call this an insult upon them!—They have indeed attempted a Robbery upon us, of the most atrocious kind;—but we have made no attempt to retalliate the injury, and require nothing of them but to let us alone;—and do they call this requiring them to submit to us?—Surely they who think and talk in this manner are infatuated, but—*Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*]

The following is copy of a letter sent by a gentleman in New York, to his father at Jamaica on Long Island, on hearing that he had appeared among the Tories, in voting against choosing Deputies for a provincial Convention, in order to the appointment of Delegates to a Continental Congress in May next.

New York, 3d April, 1775.

HOW am I to address you—Father?—Dear and honoured Father! and is it then possible, that you can give your voice against the happiness and future well being of the only Child you have in the world, and the Freedom of your grand Children?——

Will you give me liberty to tell Little Betsy *and my other Children, that you consented to enslave them?—That you chose to deprive them of the greatest blessing of human life a gift of Heaven, which no man has a right to take or give away, and without which, nothing that this world affords can be worth acceptance.*

How will you meet the blessed above, and in particular, my dear valued Mother, who ever, while here, studied your ease and happiness?

Had I left half my family, I believe such afflictive emotions, (as the present) would not have troubled my mind—I am unhappy—beg you will not mention my name,—and that you would choose, rather to forget than destroy us. Your unhappy Son, &c.

By a Gentleman who left Montreal the 13th of last month, we have the following advices, viz. That upwards of 1200 of the inhabitants of that place (chiefly French) had signed a petition to his Majesty, for the Repeal of the Quebec bill, lately passed in the British parliament, for the new regulation of the government of that province; and that it was not doubted but that the Petition would be signed almost universally by all the people in the whole province. That at Quebec, great pains had been taken by the ministerial Agents, to procure an Address of Thanks to the King and Parliament for framing and passing these laws, but that only 20 Signers could be procured to the said Address.

On the Report of a design to form an army in Canada to join the King's regular forces in fighting against and enslaving the other British colonies; the Canadians were greatly alarmed, and took the best method in their power to secure themselves from the hateful service.——And as by the laws of France, married men cannot be compelled to serve in the Militia, the Canadians considered Marriage as a Protection, to which, since their new laws, they have so universally had recourse, that it is said there is hardly an unmarried man to be found in all the country.

What an increase to *American Manufactures*, has this villainous scheme produced! Thus every contrivance of the tools of an Administration, whose plan of proceeding is founded on the meditated ruin of the English constitution, and whose expected harvest therefrom, is tyrannical or uncontroled power over the lives and properties of the people who would then be an herd of the most abject slaves, to every succeeding Tyrant;—every contrivance, I say, of these tyrannical pests to society and troublers of the land, turns out in its consequences exactly contrary to the design of its Contriver. This has been proved in so many instances, that to mention particulars is needless.—Is it not amazing then, that they should be so blind and infatuated, as not to see that the hand of *Heaven* is against them?—Or so hardy as to persist in their destructive schemes in opposition to *it*, and to the strongest calls of reason and justice!

Yesterday afternoon arrived the Providence Packet, in which came several passengers, some of whom lately left Boston, and say, that the Troops under General Gage, are certainly to take the Field in two or three weeks time, which seems to be corroborated by many more circumstances than can be enumerated at this time.

We hear from Poughkeepsie, that on the 21st ult a few friends to Liberty met at the house of Mr. John Bailey, about two or three miles out of town, and erected a pole on his land, with a flag on it, bearing on one side *THE KING*, and on the other, *THE CONGRESS AND LIBERTY*.—This innocent and common manoeuvre, gave such great offence to the High Sheriff of Dutchess County, that the next day, attended by a Judge of the Inferiour Court of Common Pleas;—two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace;—a Constable, with his staff;—and about fifty other *CHOSEN* friends to order, decency, and good government.—He paraded to the pole, and (notwithstanding the express prohibition of Mr. Bailey, the owner of it, and the land it stood on) had it hewn down as a public nuisance.

We have the pleasure to hear from Long Island, in this province, that in several towns, in King's and Queen's Counties, they have by a great majority voted for county Deputies, to form a provincial Convention on the 20th instant, in order to the election of Delegates to meet in another Continental Congress the 10th of next month.

On the 11th day of March last, there came on, before Peter Guion, Esq; at Besley's Tavern, at New Rochelle, a trial about a disputed Horse race that had been run on Rye Flats; one of the parties demanded a Jury, and the Justice accordingly issued a Process for the Purpose—A number of the inhabitants were summoned and appeared, but unanimously refused to be sworn, declaring, that as Horse racing was contrary to the Association of the Congress, they would never serve as Jurors in any such cause, and that if the Justice thought proper to commit them, they would go to gaol.—In short, the Justice was obliged to try the cause himself.

Wallkill, Ulster County, Feb. 27, 1775.

On Friday night last departed this life, after a short, though violent illness, Captain George Graham, universally respected and regretted. He was nurtured from his early infancy in the bosom of the Church of England, of which he was a worthy and exemplary member, evincing to the world, by the whole tenor of his conduct, that his life and manners, were governed and directed by the evangelical purity and diffusive charity of its doctrines.

In private life he shone with singular lustre, possessed of a heart glowing with philanthropy and universal benevolence: He never was happier than in the exercise of benevolence and hospitality to man. Equally amiable in every domestic relation, he approved himself the tender husband, affectionate parent, and indulgent master, exhibiting to his neighbours a bright example of conjugal affection and parental tenderness.

He has left a numerous family, and many friends to lament his death: May they shew respect for his memory, by imitating his virtues! His remains were interred on Sunday, attended by a large concourse of his neighbours and friends, at the Church in the parish of St. Andrews; where they rest in expectation of a glorious and happy resurrection.

[The length of Mr. Hampton's Vindication, obliges us again to postpone it, together with many other pieces, all which, if not countermanded, will be inserted in turn as soon as the paper has room to admit them.

The province of Georgia has appointed Delegates to the General Congress in May next.——It seems now almost past a doubt, that the province of New York also will hold a provincial Convention of Deputies from almost all, if not every county in the province, and will send Delegates to the General Congress, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of a ministerial party and their agents to prevent it.

All the colonies seem so firmly united, that probably, opposition will will soon be at an end.——No remarkable news by the eastern papers.—The packet to sail this day for Falmouth.]

Mrs. Stakes,

HEREBY give notice, to those who have frequently expressed their regret, at her being situated too distant for them to send their small children to her school, that, at May next, she expects to remove into King's Street, (next house but one, to the late Doct. Ogilvie) which will be much nearer to them, and as central as can well be expected, to most of her scholars.

And tho' some hundreds, in this place have had tuition from her, as this is the first advertisement she has attempted, she thinks it necessary to add to the above, that her reason for declining to teach needle work, as formerly, is, that it would take up too much of that time and attention she proposes to appropriate to the essentials of education, viz. *Literature* and *Manners*, which are not professedly understood, at least not taught, either by rule, or with propriety by many teachers of other branches of learning.

Her plan of teaching, though new, and very different from the common methods in use, has succeeded beyond any other, and been approved by many of the most distinguished judges in this place; both with respect to the matter, and peculiar manner of instruction; which are calculated to improve the understanding, and enforce such morals as have a tendency to promote the best interest of the pupils, to render them amiable, and in due time useful members of society.

Among the little Masters under her Care; she flatters herself with hopes that the Publick as well as their respective families, will receive great advantages.——And from the strong parts and towering Geniuses apparent among them, that some will hereafter attain to high posts and places of importance in government; and that they may fill their stations with Dignity and Honour.

And among her little Misses, she hopes some will become so famous for erudition and polite behaviour, that all who esteem *good* rather than *fine* breading in a Female, will love and admire them.

If any should ask her meaning in the above distinction it is—That she teaches nothing appertaining to either Thrones or Theatres: For, as she never expects any of her Scholars will be Kings and Queens, Gods or Goddesses; so she esteems it too gross a misuse of time, to lavish it on acquirements, which are an imposition on their senses while young; and would be too immoral, as well as impracticable for them, when grown older—She might hint too, by the way, That her plan is a saving one, as there will be no requirement of Dollars, to pave the high road to ambition, nor exhibition neither, in a school where they are taught, that merit and not fine clothes, makes a fine woman, and that "manners make the man."

Moreover, if any who send their sons to other schools merely on the account of erudition, are inclinable to have them learn some address, in order to polish their persons, as well as their brains, and thereby render them also courteous and humane, (which will indubitably merit from mankind much more regard, than all the learning in the world without it;)—they may be gratified, by sending once a week, to practise with those other young Masters and Misses, who repeatedly attend, only for the aforementioned purpose.

N. B. If any of those young Ladies, who heretofore, have been edified by some of Mrs. Stakes's instructions, are disposed to receive additional improvement, respecting Intellectuals; they may at certain hours appointed for the purpose, attend her Lectures, where in a due course of Reading, Remarking, Commenting, &c. they may know as much of the world as is requisite to constitute them intelligent and sociable, and consequently desirable companions. Besides many other things very interesting for young Ladies to obtain the knowledge of both for pleasure and emolument.

For JAMAICA,

The Sloop RICHARD, *Captain* THOMAS QUILL,

WILL take Goods on Freight: She has the best of Accommodations, being a single decked Vessel, and very buoyant, will sail in 18 Days; apply to the Master on board, lying at the New Dock. April 5. 8 3 5

An ODE, *a little altered.*

WHEN wicked men, with foul intent,
On Britain's ruin ſtrongly bent,
Aſſail'd America;
To carry on their baſe deſign,
They tax Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wine,
And *ſtamp* our rights away.
Foremoſt in this accurſed band,
Stands Bute, with Greenville in his hand,—
A group of ſcoundrels nigh;
But ah, ignoble NORTH, to thee
Was left to form the curſt decree,
To murder induſtry!
At thy command, the port of trade,
Is ſhut, the honeſt labour'r made,
For bread in vain to cry;
The ſmiling infant on the breaſt,
The youth, and thoſe with age oppreſt,
Are doom'd to ſtarve and die.
BOSTON, the ſeat of trade before,
Is now a ſeaport town no more.—
So tyrants ſtern, decree!
But know, vain man, 'tis GOD's command,
"Go, work and eat, and till the land;
"And reſt your hopes on me."
Deſiſt then, wretch, thy hopes are vain;
Thy wicked ſchemes ſhall prove thy bane;
The GOD in whom we truſt,
Will aid our cauſe in needful hour,
With juſtice and almighty Pow'r,
And cruſh thee in the duſt.

At a Court of Chancery held for the Province of New York, at the City-Hall, in the City of New York, on Thurſday the ninth Day of March, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.

PRESENT.

The Honourable James Jauncey, jun. Eſq Maſter of the Rolls.

His Excellency William Franklin, Eſq againſt George Croghan.

WHEREAS the above complainant hath filed his bill of complaint againſt the above named defendant, ſetting forth among other things in ſubſtance, that the ſaid defendant by certain indentures of leaſe and releaſe, bearing date reſpectively the ninth and tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy, did mortgage in fee unto the complainant, all that certain tract of land, containing forty thouſand acres, then ſituate in the county of Albany; but now in the county of Tryon, being part of a tract of one hundred thouſand acres of land on the ſouth ſide of Mohawk's river, granted to the ſaid George Croghan, and ninety nine other perſons, by his Majeſty's letters patent under the great ſeal of the province of New-York, bearing date the thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty nine; which ſame mortgaged premiſes were by the ſaid indenture of releaſe, made redeemable upon payment of the ſum of one thouſand eight hundred pounds current lawful money, of the province of New Jerſey equal to the ſum of one thouſand nine hundred and fifty pounds lawful money of the province of New York, heretofore lent by the ſaid complainant to the ſaid defendant, with lawful intereſt, and that the condition, or proviſo of the ſaid mortgage remains as yet unperformed; and therefore the complainant prays by his ſaid bill, that the equity of redemption of the ſaid defendant, and of thoſe claiming under him, may be foreclоſed, or that the premiſes may be ſold for the payment of the complainant. AND WHEREAS it appears from the depoſition of John Lawrence of the city of New York, Attorney at Law, that the complainant's ſaid bill was filed in this Court, on the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy four; and that a ſubpœna iſſued out of this Court on that day commanding the defendant to appear here on the twenty ſeventh day of January, in the year laſt aforeſaid, to anſwer the ſaid bill That the deponent at that time made all due inquiry to find the ſaid defendant, in order to ſerve him with the ſaid ſubpœna; but was not able to do it: That ſince the iſſuing the ſaid ſubpœna, this deponent has made all due inquiry after the ſaid defendant, that he might be ſerved with a ſubpœna, to anſwer the complainant's bill; but that his endeavours have proved altogether fruitleſs. That the deponent hath been credibly informed (and which he believes to be the truth) that the defendant hath formerly lived in that part of this province called the county of Tryon: That he afterwards removed from thence to or near to Fort Pitt, out of this province, where he lived at the time when the aforeſaid ſubpœna iſſued and the deponent verily believes he has continued his reſidence there ſince: IT IS THEREFORE ordered on motion of Mr. Duane, of counſel for the complainant, that the ſaid defendant appear in this Court, to anſwer the complainants ſaid bill of complaint, on or before the twentieth day of April next, or in default thereof, that the ſaid bill be taken *pro confeſſo*.

A true Copy, Atteſt.

90 93 GW. BANYAR, Regiſter.

Weſt Cheſter County, ſs. JONATHAN PLATT, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's juſtices for keeping of the peace for ſaid county aſſigned.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one ſixteenth part of the Proprietors of the town of Fairfield, in the colony of New Hampſhire, that a meeting of ſaid Proprietors may be called to make a diviſion of the lands of ſaid town, and to raiſe a tax on ſaid Proprietors to pay the coſts of ſaid diviſion. Purſuant to ſaid requeſt, I do hereby notify ſaid Proprietors, to meet at the houſe of Elijah Hunter in Bedford, on Friday the 7th day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſes aforeſaid. ——Given under my hand this twenty fourth day of February 1775. JONATHAN PLATT, Juſtice of the Peace.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD FARM at Fowling's Purchaſe (alias Steattsburgh) in Dutcheſs County joining Hudſon's River, and on both Sides of the Poſt Road; containing about One Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land, whereof about Sixty Acres are cleared, including an Orchard of One Hundred Apple Trees, and about Fifteen Acres of Meadow Ground, and many more to clear. The Remainder well watered and timbered; alſo a Log Houſe with two Rooms therein. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Farm may apply to George Stevens, living on the Premiſes, who will give a good Title for the ſame.

81 84

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN the 20th Inſtant, out of the Stable of the Subſcriber, a Sorel MARE with a large white Face, her right hind, fore and hind Feet white. At the ſame Time alſo was ſtolen, an old Saddle and Bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and deliver her to Daniel Gouldſmith, in New-York, or to the Subſcriber living in Cortland's Manor, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by me

81 4 SAMUEL FROST.

IRISH LINENS,

To be SOLD

On reaſonable Terms for CASH, by

THOMAS M'GLATHRY,

At Mrs. *Armſtrong's* on Rotton Row;

Alſo exceeding good Iriſh BUTTER, in Firkins. 82—

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE

Eſtabliſhed in June 1768, by

JOHN C. KNAPP,

Attorney at Law, &c. & R.

WHO has made it his conſtant ſtudy and endeavour to extend the utility thereof to all ranks of people, and flatters himſelf the eligible undertaking ſtands generally approved, many perſons having experienced thoſe ſalutary meaſures adviſed, to prevent the being involved in law without other poſſible expectation than great trouble, a diſquieted mind, and a conſumptive pocket

As every new day brings with it freſh trouble, ſo time continues to bring from diſtant parts ſtrangers of various occupations and diſtinctions, loaded more or leſs with their difficulties, whereof ſome may be in the power of this office to relieve, in which, gratitude to thoſe your many favours I have ſo ſenſibly received, will ever command my utmoſt attention.

In all caſes of Law and Equity on deeds, wills and other writings you may depend my opinion and advice will be the moſt candid, ſtrictly agreeable to the letter of the law, and ſuch plain reaſons as laid down in ſupport thereof, as to give the deſired ſatisfaction.

Debts recovered in an eaſy expeditious manner, at moſt times without law.

Executors and adminiſtrators inſtructed in the regular execution of their office, whereby to avoid thoſe difficulties and inconveniencies which ariſe from the want of knowledge therein.

It often happens that perſons from the country, as well as others, are in want of mortgages, wills, deeds, petitions, &c. to be immediately drawn, which buſineſs will be executed with the utmoſt care, and in the ſhorteſt time the nature thereof will poſſibly admit. Alſo, letters of attorney, certificates, &c. perfected under the city ſeal, or otherwiſe, as the caſe may require.

Money at moſt times to be had on approved real or perſonal ſecurity, or bottomry, and for the diſcount of good bills, bonds or notes. All perſons favouring this office with lending out their money, may depend the utmoſt care will be taken of their intereſts.

All other the general buſineſs of this office, executed with ſtrict integrity, and the moſt immediate diſpatch, on ſuch determined low fees, as to give the commonality the moſt eaſy acceſs.

☞ Seven thouſand five hundred acres of very valuable land as heretofore adverтiſed, in the township of Fincaſtle to be ſold

Alſo, a ſet of very complete ſurveyors inſtruments altogether or ſeparate. 81 4

HENRY DOUGAN,

Late *Surgeon* to his Majeſty's 29th Regiment of Foot,

TAKES this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has taken the houſe and lot nearly oppoſite to Thomas Lacham, and now occupied by Joſeph Shotwell, jun. at Raway, in the province of New-Jerſey; where he propoſes to practice Surgery, Phyſick, and Midwifery: The experience he has had by attending the Military, and the advantage of walking all his Majeſty's Hoſpitals during a thirteen years ſervice in the above department, he flatters himſelf will be a ſufficient recommendation to the impartial public, whoſe favours he is, and always will be deſirous to gain and merit, by his conſtant aſſiduity, and cloſe attendance on buſineſs.

He begs leave further to acquaint the public, that after ſerving a regular apprenticeſhip to the branches of Surgery and Phyſick, he ſeparately ſtudied, for the term of three years, the art of Midwifery, under one of the moſt eminent practitioners in Europe; after which he attended upon the Lying-in Hoſpital for ſeveral years, and had daily experience in that important ſcience.

Raway, March 23d, 1775. 81 4

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be ſold at the well-known Houſe called Katechemet's Mead-Houſe, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand ſide of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country ſtore keepers may be ſupplied with any quantity of ſaid Ware, at reaſonable rates. The Ware is far ſuperior to the generality, and equal to the beſt of any imported from Philadelphia, or elſewhere, and conſiſts of butter, water, pickle and oyſter pots, porringers, milk pans of ſeveral ſizes, jugs of ſeveral ſizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; ſmall cups of different ſhapes, ſtriped and coloured diſhes of divers colours, pudding pans and waſh baſons, ſauce pans, and a variety of other ſorts of ware, too tedious to particularize, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N B The purchaſer of twenty ſhillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city without charge.

Philadelphia, March 1ſt 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on Saturday the 25th of February, between the five and nine mile ſtone from Philadelphia on the Frankfort road, leading to New-York,

A GOLD WATCH,

With a chaſed caſe and China face, maker's name, Samuel Coxe, London, the number not certain, but ſuppoſed to be either 126 or 1026 ——Whoever finds the ſame, and will bring it to Edward Pole, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Jeremiah Wool, in Broad ſtreet, New York, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward.

N. B. All Watch makers and Silverſmiths are particulary requeſted to ſtop the above Watch if offered for ſale, and their ſending intelligence by the poſt, or any other conveyance, will be gratefully acknowledged. 83——83

FOR PENSACOLA,

To ſail in ten Days,

The fine New SLOOP

THISTLE,

R. HADDOCK Maſter.

FOR Freight, or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, on board the Veſſel at the New Crane, or to WILLIAM MALCOM.

March 29 1775. 82 5

CHIMNEY OFFICE, 25th *March*, 1775.

TWO of the Chimnies under the care of the Subſcriber having lately taken fire, he finds himſelf obliged to give this notice to the Subſcribers of his Propoſals for a Chimney Office:—That for their own ſecurity, as well as his reputation, it is abſolutely neceſſary, that they ſhould permit their Chimnies to be ſwept at the ſtated times when their turns come about, according to the terms of the propoſals and agreement before mentioned; otherwiſe, it will be impoſſible for him to anſwer for the conſequences; and in caſe any of the Chimnies under his care ſhould take fire, he will be obliged, in his own vindication, to ſhew, that the accident did not happen through his fault, and to publiſh the names of the proprietors.

And whereas he has now on his book, upwards of one hundred houſes, where, after due notice, the owners have refuſed to have their chimnies ſwept in turn, ſaying, "that they did not yet want ſweeping, or, "that a Sweeper ſhould be ſent for, if wanted before the next turn came about"—He, therefore, thinks it neceſſary to remind them, that if by theſe means, or any other fault of the proprietors of Chimnies under his care, they ſhould take fire, that he is not accountable for ſuch accident, happening without any fault of his.

It is now about eleven months ſince he began this buſineſs, in which time, but three fires have happened among the Chimnies of his Subſcribers, nor was he blameable on account of any of theſe.

The firſt was occaſioned by a mere accident in the kitchen chimney of Mr. Alexander Wallace, merchant. The Subſcriber, not knowing that there were two of the ſame name, in the ſame ſtreet, ſent his clerk, James Maxwell, to give notice to Mr. Wallace, that his chimney was to be ſwept in turn.——The Clerk, on enquiry, was directed to the houſe of Alexander Wallace, Tallow-chandler, then lately dead: The Widow ſaid, her huſband being dead, ſhe had no occaſion of a Chimney ſweeper;—on which report the name was eraſed from the Subſcriber's book. He heard no more of the matter till three months after this, when the Chimney of Mr. A Wallace, Merchant (whom the Subſcriber did not then know to be one of his cuſtomers) took fire.

The ſecond accident of the kind, was in the Chimney of Mr. Caine, who had been but about three months a Subſcriber.—Before that, by the neglect of former Sweepers, the ſoot had been ſo caked and hardened, that the Sweeper could not break or looſen it with his ſcraper, and could only ſweep off the part that was looſe and uncemented.—After the hardened ſoot had been broke and looſened by the fire, there were nine pail fulls of it taken from the chimney.

The third accident was in the Chimney of Mr. Rem Rapalje, in Crown ſtreet.—About three weeks ago, notice was given at his houſe, that his Chimney was to be ſwept in turn, and the Sweepers were accordingly ſent, but they were told, that the Chimney did not yet want ſweeping, and diſmiſſed; whereby the Chimney was expoſed to the accident that happened to it this day.—But the Subſcriber hopes none of thoſe accidents will be imputed to him, as he has conſtantly taken care, that the buſineſs of his Office ſhould be faithfully performed.

82—85 *HERMAN ZEDTWITZ.*

To be SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of May next, if not ſold at private ſale before;

THAT noted houſe and lot of land whereon Caſparis Mabie formerly lived, in Toppan town. The houſe is a ſpacious, convenient ſtone building, four rooms on a floor, with a very good barn, garden, &c. which have been greatly improved within a twelve month; it is an agreeable ſituation, and the beſt ſtand for buſineſs in this part of the country. Should any perſon incline to purchaſe before the firſt of May, they may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, per

82 5 GARDNER JONES.

To be SOLD,

THE very valuable tract of land lately belonging to Capt. Charles Giles, ſituated in Ulſter county, near the Jew's Creek; containing about 600 acres of choice land, great part of which is under good improvements, and in good fence.—There is alſo an excellent piece of meadow, drayed, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made with a little expence: There are likewiſe on the ſaid farm, a good ſaw mill, a quantity of logs cut for ſawing, and alſo a log houſe. The whole of the ſaid land is well watered and timbered, ſituate in a thick ſettled country, on the poſt road to Eſopus, and but a mile and a half from the landing. Any perſon that pleaſes may view the premiſes, on applying to Joſeph Moorey, adjoining the ſaid farm, by whom it will be ſhewn. For terms of ſale, apply to Van Vleck and Kip, in New York, who will agree on reaſonable terms for the ſame.

82—

To be ſold or rented,

THE houſe and lot in Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey, in which Iſaac Woodruff, jun. lately lived. There are on the premiſes a good ſtable, chair-houſe, and cow-houſe, with an extraordinary garden abounding in different ſort of fruits of the beſt kinds. The whole very convenient for a large family, and may be entered on immediately. Inquire of the ſubſcriber at Elizabeth-Town, or of Lewis Pintard, in New-York. March 28.

82— Elias Boudinot.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE

NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT conſtantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one ſets out from Powles Hook ferry, oppoſite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth ſtreets, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tueſday and Friday morning, at or before ſunriſe; and meet at Princeton the ſame nights, where they exchange paſſengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; ſo as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each paſſenger in the coach, *thirty ſhillings*, and out paſſengers *twenty ſhillings*, *proc.* each paſſenger allowed to take 14 lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and ſets out every Monday and Thurſday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry oppoſite New York, and from the ſign of the Croſs keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets, and meet at Princeton the ſame nights, exchange paſſengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, ſo as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each paſſenger *twenty one ſhillings*, and goods as uſual, only each paſſenger allowed 14 lb. The paſſengers are deſired to croſs over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the ſtages ſet off early.

It is hoped that this very expenſive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's moſt obliged ſervant, 82—

JOHN MERCEREAU.

Three Pounds Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Morris county, Eaſt-New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad named Daniel Terry, about 19 years of age, of a middling ſize about 5 feet 5 inches high, walks ſomewhat ſtooping has black curled hair, dark eyes, of a ſwarthy complexion, and has ſome black blood in him; ſpeaks thick, and was brought up to the farming buſineſs: had on when he went away, a new wool hat, two homeſpun light-coloured jackets, his upper jacket ſomewhat puckered in fulling, likewiſe patched, and has braſs buttons on it, a white flannel ſhirt, and a pair of black leather breeches, buttons covered with the ſame, a pair of carved white metal knee buckles; yarn ſtockings, and a pair of new ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them. He took with him a light-coloured looſe coat, with wooden buttons on it, a pair of new ſheepſkin breeches, and a pair of new ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

82 84 HARTSHORN FITZ RANDOLPH.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1683.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1775.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed in due form of law, by John Hudson, to me the Subscriber, bearing date the second day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale at public Vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the directions of an act of the legislature of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the Purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 19th of March, 1774. All that certain piece or parcel of Land, Messuage, or Tenement, situate, lying, and being in the town of Goshen, in Orange county, and province of New-York, being part of Lot No. 6. in the original division of said town, and is bounded as follows, (that is to say) beginning at a stake with stones about it, standing on the north west side of the high way leading through said town, and runs thence south, forty three degrees, and forty five minutes, west, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north forty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west one hundred feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty-three degrees and forty five minutes, east, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence south, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes, east, one hundred feet, to the place where it first began; containing three thousand square feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling house with other improvements, all which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, unless the principal money, together with the interest due thereon, and secured by the said mortgage, be paid and discharged before that time.

WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming-Grove, February, 23, 1775. } 78——1703

For CORACOA,
The Sloop RAVEN,
SAMUEL AXSON, Master;

WILL sail with all convenient speed.—For freight apply to Thomas Franklin, or the master, lying at Lupton's Wharf. 80—83

THREE-PENCE per POUND,
GIVEN BY
JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—

CLOCKS,

MADE, MENDED, and CLEANED, by
WILLIAM PEARSON,
CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

At the Dial, in HANOVER-SQUARE, New York;

WHO likewise repairs Watches at a very moderate price, and will warrant their performance a twelve month.

He likewise teaches vocal musick, and the harpsicord in the newest taste, and most approved method, at a reasonable price.

Tunes harpsicords, spinnets, &c. by the year.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who choose to favour him with their commands, may depend he will exert his utmost abilities, in both branches.

☞ A large commodious cellar to let. 77—

SAMUEL PRINCE,
CABINET-MAKER,

At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*,
IN NEW-YORK,

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers,	Bureau,	TABLES.
Chests upon chests,	Dining,	
Cloth presses,	Card,	
Desks,	Breakfast,	
Desks and book cases of different sorts,	Tea,	
Chairs of many different and new patterns,	And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap.	

New-York, March 22. 1775.

STOLEN on Sunday last the 19th instant, about 5 o'clock in the morning, from the side of Mr. Walton's schooner then lying at the Fly-market ferry stairs, a fishing canoe with a black bottom, about 18 feet in length, being a common canoe sawed in two length wise, from stem to stern and widened 8 inches by a plank in the middle of her bottom secured by 12 timbers, and her sides raised 6 inches higher than at first. Round her bowes is an iron band, to which the painter is fastened: on her head a large iron staple and ring, and a staple at her stern: her rudder not hung, but the irons fast. Whoever takes up and returns the said canoe shall have half a Dollar reward, besides all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living near Mr. Walton's, on Cowfoot-Hill.

81 84 HENRY BRANT.

New-York, March 23d 1775.

TIMOTHY WOOD,
SHOE-MAKER, in *Broad Street*,

INTENDS to remove, on the 1st Day of May next, into the House situate between the Houses of Mr. Thomas Barrow and Mr. John King, nearly opposite to the Place he now lives in,—Where a general Assortment of Men's Shoes and Pumps, together with Women's Stuff Shoes and Pumps (all of the first Quality) will be constantly kept for Sale, at moderate Prices.

Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies Silk Shoes (when bespoke) made in the neatest and best Manner.

He returns Thanks to his Customers for their past, and hopes a Continuance of their future Favours, which he will always gratefully acknowledge.

Orders from the Country will be duly attended to, and punctually executed, on reasonable Terms, for Cash or short Credit. 81 93

To be SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, lying in the township of Knowlton, in the county of Sussex and province of New-Jersey, containing 1146 acres, being part of a tract of 1548 acres, conveyed by Samuel and James Burling, to John Finch, Esq; of Great Britain, of which 202 acres have been sold, to Archibald Stinson, who now lives thereon; and 200 acres to John Blair, now occupied by two tenants ——There are five improved farms on this tract—the soil is fertile and excellent for wheat and other grain —considerable part of the tract is well timber'd, and a sufficient quantity of it is meadow land—It lies contiguous to a convenient landing on the river Delaware, from whence all produce is readily conveyed to Philadelphia, and wheat at the reasonable price of six pence per bushel.—Its vicinity to the flourishing Moravian settlements, on Beaver River, which affords a market for all its produce, the rapid settlement made in Sussex county, and in the neighbourhood of this tract, within a few years past, and the improvements already made thereon, must necessarily make it the more desirable.

If a purchaser of the whole tract should not appear before May next, it will then be run into convenient lots for farms of about 200 acres each—Good bonds will be taken for the whole, or part of the purchase money, as may suit the purchaser.

For terms, and further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr. Ogden, at Newtown in said county of Sussex, to Lewis Ogden, Esq; Attorney at Law, in Newark; or to the subscriber in New-York, who will give a good title for the said lands.

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATTWOOD.

New-York, March 8. 1775. 79 82

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
(At his House in Smith-street, opposite to Doctor Farquair's.)

MAKES *all sorts of* STAYS *and* JUMPS, *turned and plain, with French and Mechlenburg waistcoats, in the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable Rates.*

Ladies who are uneasy in their shapes, be fits without any incumbrance, and by methods approved by the Society of Stay-Makers in London, prevents the colds and risings in the hips and shoulders of young Ladies and growing Misses, to which they are often subject.

He has settled a Correspondence in London, whereby he acquires the first fashions of the Court; and has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and this City, with universal applause; and flatters himself he has given entire satisfaction, and shall continue to do so, as he engages his work to be as good at any done in these parts, for neatness, true fitting, and newest fashions from London.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for Merchants and others, after the best manner.

He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to promote his interest.

Ladies at any distance, by sending their measures, may have their orders completed at the shortest notice, by the Subscriber, living next door to the house of John Cruger, Esq; late Mayor of this City, and opposite to Doct. Farquair, in Smith-Street, New-York.

77— *RICHARD NORRIS.*

TO BE LET,
at the old Coffee-House,
from the first of May next.

THE two upper stories, furnished or unfurnished, being very fit for a publick office, (it being noted for a Notary publick's office these two years past) or for any gentlemen; it being so pleasantly situated, that a person can see at once, the river, shipping, Long Island and all the gentlemen reforting to the coffee house on business, from the most distant climes: or part of the under part of the house for a large store, with one of the upper stories, suitable for a merchant or shop keeper, enquire of

NESBITT DEANE.

N. B. Wanted immediately, three or four honest and sober journeymen hatters; none but good workmen need apply: the sooner they apply, the better for themselves, as they will meet with a shop, where they will et constant work all the year round. 7 4

JOHN MORTON,

INTENDING for Europe in the fall, requests all those indebted to him, by bond, note, or book debt, to make speedy payment; and as many of them must be sensible he has been very indulgent he now expects that they will exert themselves in discharging their debts; as all those that do not, may depend on having their accounts put in a lawyer's hands, as he is determined to have his accounts settled as soon as possible.

He has on hand, a neat assortment of goods, which he will sell cheap, for cash, or short credit,—amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, middling and low priced cloths, with rattinets and shaloons	7-8, yd. and yd. and 3 8 cotton checks
Tamies, durants and calamancoes	Silk moree gowns, striped Hollands
Bumbazeens, alapeens	Scotch, Flemish and coloured threads
Silverets and poplins	Lawn aprons and handkerchiefs
Plain and striped lutestrings, brocades, satins, Peelongs, taffeta and Persians, bandano, silk romal, taffeta, stampt linen, and checked handkerchiefs	A fine assortment of cat guts
	Spotted, figured and striped silk gauzes
	Spider and Paris nette
White, black and coloured serge and cotton denims, corderoys,	Turkey, French and fancy gauzes
Velverets and lastings,	Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs
Bed satins and moreens	A parcel of fashionable ribbons
Drawboys and counterpains—Blue and white, purple and white, and red and white furniture cottons and calicoes, calicoes and chintzes	Apron and cap tapes
	Ivory and horn combs
	Snuff boxes, glass and brass links
Men's and boy's, cotton, thread and worsted hose	Barlow and other pen knives
	Cutteau and pistol capt knives, knives & forks.
Women's and girl's cotton, thread and worsted hose	Razors, fizors and knitting pins
	3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 2 4 inch sheathing nails
Women's, maid's and girl's silk, worsted, lamb, and kid gloves and mitts	Tin plates in boxes and wire
	6 by 8, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass
A neat assortment of Irish linens and sheetings, Russia sheetings	A small assortment of Indian goods, consisting of strouds, blankets, frizes, &c. &c.
Ravins duck, Osnaburgs and dowlas	
4 yd. 4 ell, 4, and yd. wide carpeting, Wilton and Scotch carpets, a large assortment.	

LOOKING GLASSES.

A large and elegant assortment of gilt framed, mahogany and black walnut, square and oval sconces, pier glasses and gerandoles

Pictures, sheet and dissected maps.

CHINA.

Blue and white, andenamelled table sets, tea table ditto, for ornament, odd plates and dishes, bowls, mugs, tureens, cups and saucers, &c. 81—

JOHN HAYDOCK.
TAYLOR,

At his store opposite the Fly Market, informs his friends and the public,

That he has for sale, the following goods,

SUPERFINE broad cloths	Superfine stocking pieces
Middling ditto	Velvets
Superfine cassemers	Corderoys
Sagathees do.	Silk hose
Ratinets and shaloons	Worsted do.
Spotted velures	Corded silk patterns
Plain do.	Silk stripes do.
Superfine thickset	Silk knee gartens
Superfine black pronello	Buttons
Dutch corded dimity	Sewing silks
Jeanes and fustians do.	Scarf twists
White drillings	Threads and buckrams
	Tapes, &c. &c.

He likewise has for sale, a quantity of Red Herrings, well cured.—Ready money for Hatters Pelts, of all sorts. 81 82

An ACADEMY, [illegible] To be SOLD at WHOLESALE, by JOHN BURTLYNG, IVING in the Broadway, opposite the Lutheran Church,

Men's, Lads, Boys, } Palmetto or Straw Hats and Caps.

the Jews, they were delivered from the me- ferred the publication of their institution, and traiterous performances;—but hold continues to retail such dirty, scandalous,

Francis Lewis and Son,

their ſtore near the Fly-Market, have for ſale the following goods, imported the laſt Fall, viz.

BROAD cloths of various prices.
Ratteens, ſtroud, ſhalloons, camlets, tabbyretts, grograms, prunelles, camletts, camlettees, calamancos, crapes, German ſerge
Double & ſingle ſpun ſerge
Shalloon'd ſerge
Bombazetts, blue duffels, Everlaſting
Striped & Roſe blankets
Painted callicoes, cotton and chintzes
Cambricks, lawns and muſlins, plain & flower'd
Sattins, modes & peelongs
Black velvet
Tambour ſilk veſts
Indian luteſtrings and perſians
¾ and yard wide Iriſh linens
Iriſh ſheeting
Hamburgh Dowlaſs
Platillas Royal
Ruſſia ſail cloth
Ruſſia Drillings
Ravens duck
Diaper and Damaſk table linen
Furniture & other checks
A variety of ribbons
Black, blond and thread lace
Flower'd and ſpotted gauze
Cordage of all ſizes, from a 11 inch cable to a ratline
White lines of all ſorts
Tacle falls & tiller ropes
Whale lines, the beſt ſort
Sail and ſeine twine
Bed ticking
Muſqueto netting for beds
Looking glaſſes
Long and ſhort handle frying pans
Sithes and ſickles, &c.

ALSO

Jamaica ſpirits
Teneriffe wine
White wine vinegar
Caſtile ſoap
Double flint decanters, and wine glaſſes.

N. B. Several packages of their Spring goods, are yet unopened. 81—

To be diſpoſed of for a Term of Years, a Number of

Servants and Redemptioners,

Juſt arrived from ENGLAND,
On board the ſhip York, Capt. Ackland, lying near Lupton's Wharf; among which are

STONE and Brick Maſons
Stone Cutters
Wool Comb Makers
Weavers
Hatters
A Clock Maker
Hoſiers
Blackſmiths—White do.
Brick and Tile Makers
Braſs Founders
A Mathematical Inſtrument Maker
A Guilder and Carver
Ship Wright and Caulker
Sail Makers
Shoe Makers
Carpenters
A Paper Stainer
Barber
A Wafer Maker
Tanners
Butchers
Sugar Bakers
A Bread and Sugar Baker
Farmers
A Warehouſe Man
Clerks
Millers
Gardeners
A Coachman
Hoſtlers
Grooms
Footmen
Lawyers
Labourers
Whalers

For particulars, enquire of Wm. Butler, Richard Banker, or ſaid Captain on board. 81—84

HENRY O'BRIAN,

Stay Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind cuſtomers, and with the utmoſt gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he ſhall continue to merit, by a cloſe and conſtant attendance to his buſineſs, with an obliging readineſs to ſerve all who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, where Ladies may be alſo ſupplied with all kinds of French & Mecklenburgh waiſtcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the neweſt faſhions and on the ſhorteſt notice by the Public's humble ſervant, at the ſign of the Stays, near Flattenbarrack hill in the Broadway. 80——83

The CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

SINCE the Catalogue was publiſhed, is enlarged by the addition of ſeveral hundred volumes, amongſt which are the celebrated lord Cheſterfield's letters,—Campbell's lives of the Admirals,—Maitland's hiſtory of London, 2 vols. folio,—Dictionary of arts and ſciences,—Boyle's philoſophical works.—Philoſophical tranſactions, 10 vols.—Lady Ruſſel's letters,—Burke on the ſublime,—Novels a variety,—Hiſtory, a conſiderable number, and ſundry miſcellaneous pieces.——A Supplement to the Library Catalogue will be publiſhed ſoon.

☞ The Proprietor continues to collect more Books for the Library, and gives the beſt prices for any old Library or parcel of Books.—Every opportunity in his power ſhall be improved to increaſe the variety and number of uſeful Books, that his Library may be rendered more and more a laſting fund of knowledge and entertainment.

The Library is open from morning to eight at night, and the Readers may have a Book exchanged if they pleaſe, every day, by their very humble ſervant, SAMUEL LOUDON.

N. B. The following is a ſketch of the rules, which are more particular in the Library Catalogue.—Yearly ſubſcribers to pay 20 s—Half yearly, 12 s—Quarterly, 8 s.—to be paid at ſubſcribing—One volume to be delivered at a time to ſubſcribers in the city.—Subſcribers in the country to have three or four volumes.——A reaſonable time is allowed for reading according to the ſize of the Book. 77-82

THIS is to give notice to all thoſe who have any demands on Joſeph Rodman, jun. either by bond, note, or book-debt, to bring in their accounts at the houſe of James Beſley, in New-Rochelle, on Monday the 10th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, in order that they may be examined, and a dividend made of the ſaid Rodman's eſtate, for the creditors, by us

Joſeph Drake, } Truſtees.
Peter Flandreu, }

81 83 New Rochelle, March 14th, 1775.

Joſias S. Navaſor,

GIVES notice, that he propoſeth on the 1ſt of May, to move from facing the Fly Market, to Potbaker's Hill, next door to the Hon. Judge Horſmanden's; where he will continue to carry on the millenary, and fan mounting buſineſs, and has to diſpoſe of at public vendue, on the eighteenth of April, all his ſhop goods now on hand, conſiſting of a great variety, to continue until all are ſold. 82 4

JOHN HINDE,

Has for ſale at his ſtore the lower end of Water ſtreet, formerly called Rotton Row,

A LARGE Aſſortment of low priced Yard wide and Seven Eighth Iriſh Linen and Sheeting, with a Variety of other Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

A few caſks of freſh OATMEAL 81 3

ABRAHAM DURYEE

Has imported on the beſt terms, from Europe, the following articles; all which he will ſell very cheap, at his houſe in the Main-ſtreet, oppoſite the Fly-market.

A GREAT variety of colours of ſuperfine and ſecond broad cloths, ſuperfine and ſecond double mill'd drab cloths, do. narrow cloths, do. hunters cloths, do. caſſimires, wiltons, German ſerges, ſagathees, twil'd and other coatings; frizes, penniſtons and half thicks, 8 and 9 4 green rugs, roſe and ſwanſkin blankets, flannels, rattinet and ſhalloons, durants, ſerge denim, ſerge duſoy, black princes ſtuff, cotton denim, jeans and fuſtians, laſtings, bombazenes and crapes, buttons and ſcarf twiſt to match the cloths, gold and ſilver ſpangled buttons, very neat gilt and plated do. ſewing, ſilk, cotton and linen checks, furniture check do. moreans, ruſſel and callemancoes, worſted, cotton, and thread ſtockings, buckſkin and other gloves, felt and caſtor hats.

ALSO all ſorts of painters colours, ground in oil, and in powder do. brown window glaſs of various ſizes, linſeed oil, ſpirits of turpentine, brown and white varniſh, drop lake, King's and Naples yellow, roſe pink, vermillion, Pruſſian blue, umber, litharge, white vitriol. &c. &c.

Alſo has to ſell the very beſt old Madeira wine, Teneriffe and Sweet do. Claret in bottles, Jamaica and Weſt-India rum, old Brandy, Geneva, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Alſpice, Velvet Corks, &c. &c.

Alſo a quantity of HIBERNIA Pig Iron,
Which he will ſell very cheap. 81—84

THOMAS BURLING,

Cabinet and Chair Maker,

At the ſign of the Chair in Beekman ſtreet, commonly called Chapel ſtreet, New York,

EXECUTES with neatneſs and diſpatch the different articles in his branch, and will gratefully acknowledge all favours of his friends and the public in general.—He has now made for Sale, ſundry pieces of furniture made of the beſt mahogany, which he propoſes to ſell as cheap as any man in this place that ſells good work.

*** Said Burling keeps a yard of mahogany ready ſaw'd and ſeaſoned, and all other kinds of ſtuff, ſuitable for carrying on the Joiners buſineſs.——As likewiſe, mahogany ſaw'd, ſuitable for Carpenters in ſtair caſe building.—All which he will ſell as cheap as it is to be had in this city. 80—87

MINSHULL'S
LOOKING-GLASS STORE,

REMOVED from Smith-ſtreet to Hanover-ſquare, (oppoſite Mr. Goelet's the ſign of the Golden Key,) has for ſale, An elegant aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, in oval or ſquare ornamental frames, ditto mahogany.—The greateſt variety of girandoles ever imported to this city.—Brackets for buſts or luſtres, and ornaments for chimney pieces, as tablets, friezes, &c.—Birds and baſkets of flowers, for the top of book-caſes or glaſs frames, gilt bordering for rooms by the yard.

ENGRAVINGS.

by Strange, Wollet, Vivare's & other eminent maſters. A pleaſing variety of mezzotintos well choſen and beautifully coloured.—Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of frames without Glaſs. Any Lady or Gentleman that have Glaſs in old faſhioned frames, may have them cut to ovals or put in any pattern that pleaſes them beſt. The above frames may be finiſhed white, or green and white, purple, or any colour that ſuits the furniture of the room, or gilt in oil or burniſhed gold, equal to the beſt imported.

*** I flatter myſelf, from the aſſurance of my correſpondent in London, that when the difference is ſettled between England and the Colonies, of having my ſtore conſtantly ſupplied with the above articles, as will give a general ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their commands.

N. B. An Apprentice is wanted to the Carving and Gilding; none need apply but thoſe who have a lad of a ſober and promiſing genius, and are willing to give a Premium ——Money for broken Looking Glaſs is taken in Exchange.—Aſſortment of *MILLINARY Articles as uſual* deep gold, green gold and ſilver leaf by the book or dozen. 80——83

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold,

By WILLIAM GREEN,

Bookbinder, at Mr. Lenzi's, Confectioner, nearly oppoſite the Queens Head,

A NEARNEST ADDRESS to ſuch of the people called Quakers, as are ſincerely deſirous of ſupporting and maintaining the Chriſtian Teſtimony of their Anceſtors, occaſioned by a piece entitled.—"The people called Quakers, given "forth by a Meeting of the Repreſentatives "of ſaid people in Pennſylvania and New-"Jerſey, held at Philadelphia the twenty-"fourth day of the firſt month, 1775."

Exek. viii. 15 16. *Iſa.* ix. 17. 88

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of handſome DARK BAY HORSES,

Fifteen Hands high, fit for the Saddle, or a Carriage —Inquire of the Printer. 80 83

SHAW and LONG,

HAVE imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a large and general aſſortment of glaſs and earthern ware, amongſt which are black and green ſtriped maccaroni ware, which they ſell wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

ALSO,

Madeira, Liſbon, red port claret, and Teneriffe wines, in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks,	White wine vinegar, Double refin'd, ſingle refined, lump & Muſcovado ſugars, coffee, chocolate,
Madeira, Liſbon, red port claret, Briſtol beer, and porter, in bottles,	Pepper, alſpice, Spermaceti candles, Empty quart bottles,
Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, Brandy, geneva,	Long and ſhort pipes, Beſt velvet and common corks.

Alſo a few boxes of Iriſh linens, from 2s. 8d. to 3s. per yard. 80 83

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 26 years old, born in this city, and who can do all kinds of Houſe-work, with a female child of 12 months old.—ALSO, a Negro Man, about 30 years old, a baker by trade, and likewiſe a Negro Boy of 15 years old. Inquire of the Printer. 80—83

The ſubſcriber hereby gives notice that the

The CHIMNEY OFFICE,

LATELY kept in Little Queen Street, is removed into Fair Street, (formerly called Moravian-Street) between the Broadway and Naſſau Street, three doors from the Houſe of Mr. Huyget at the Corner of Naſſau and Fair Street, and on the ſame Side of the Way. 80 83

HERMAN ZEDTWITZ.

This day is publiſhed,

And ſold by ROBERT BELL,
Next door to St. Paul's Church,
Third ſtreet, Philadelphia,

In one volume quarto, (price four dollars)

LECTURES on the MATERIA MEDICA, as delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. Now publiſhed by Permiſſion of the Author, and with many Corrections from the Collation of different Manuſcripts by the Editors.—*Our Author attempted a Plan entirely new and original, and hath produced a Performance, which far excels in Method, Copiouſneſs of Thought, Liberality of Sentiment, and Perſpicuity of Judgment, all that have before written on this Subject; ſo that the Execution of this Work hath gained him univerſal Approbation, and laſting Reputation among all the Friends to the Art of Healing.*

Alſo juſt publiſhed by ſaid BELL, *Propoſals for Printing by Subſcription.* LECTURES on the Duties and Qualifications of a PHYSICIAN, with ELEMENTS of the PRACTICE of PHYSIC. By JOHN GREGORY, M. D. F. R. S. Phyſician to his Majeſty, and Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

The above Work may be had of William Green, Bookbinder, at Mr. Lenzi's, Confectioner, oppoſite the Queens Head, New-York. 80——84.

Gilbert Forbes,

Gun Maker.

At the ſign of the Sportſman in the Broad W oppoſite Hull's tavern in New-York.

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of guns, in the neateſt and beſt manner, on the loweſt terms; has alſo for ſale, ſilver and braſs mounted piſtols, riſle barrel guns, double ſwivel and double roller gun locks, common do. ſea ready made new bayonet guns, all of one ſize and pattern. 79 82

HENRY HART,
JEWELLER.

At the Bottom of Crown ſtreet, near the North River.

MAKES and SELLS all kinds of JEWELRY, viz. Stone Backles, Bracelets, Lockets, for ladies, Stock, ſhoe, and knee Buckles for gentlemen, and Fancy Rings, Gold Seals,—Mourning ſuits with every other article of the branch done in the neateſt Manner.

He flatters himſelf, that as he ſhall perform his Work in the beſt faſhionable manner, and ſtudy to please and oblige his Cuſtomers, he ſhall meet with encouragement from the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG man, who would be willing to do any kind of work in a family, and underſtands reading, writing and arithmetick.—Inquire of the Printer. 82 5

Lately IMPORTED and to be SOLD,

ALL the Materials and complete Apparatus for SMELTING and REFINING either COPPER, LEAD, or IRON.——For Particulars, and Terms of Sale, inquire of

JOHN M. CRUGER.

52——

A SHIP's ſt. George's jack, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, may be had by the owner, on proving his property and paying charges. Inquire of the Printer. 81—84

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Twelve are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and longer Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

HENRY HART,
JEWELLER.
At the Bottom of Crown-ſtreet, near the North River.

Stock, ſhoe, and knee Buckles for gentlemen, meet with encouragement from the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City.
Gold Seals,—Mourning and Fancy Rings, with every other article of the branch done in the neateſt Manner.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
A YOUNG man, who would be willing

Lately IMPORTED *and to be* SOLD,
AIR FURNACES for SMELTING and REFINING either COPPER, LEAD, or IRON. —For Particulars, and Terms of

A SHIP's St. George's Jack, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, may be had by the Owner, on proving

SUPPLEMENT
EXTRAORDINARY

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1683.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1775.

NEW YORK, *March* 20, 1775.

MR. HOLT,

IN Rivington's Gazetteer of laſt week, I ſaw a collection of ſcripture texts adduced to countenance the doctrines of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance.—This attempt, reminded me of Satan's quoting ſcripture to encourage preſumption; and indeed abſolute paſſive obedience and non reſiſtance in all caſes, is as contrary to the word of God, as preſumption —That your Readers may be convinced of this, I here furniſh you with the following texts of ſcripture, which I deſire you would publiſh the firſt opportunity.

Exod. i. 15——20. the Egyptian midwives diſobeyed the cruel order of their king, to kill the male infants of the Iſraelites, and for this generous and humane refuſal, they were ſignally bleſſed of the Lord.——The Iſraelites, with reaſon, diſobeyed the inhuman mandate of their Monarch, 1 Sam. xiv. 15. and his footman juſtly diſobeyed him.—Alſo, 1 Sam. xxii. 17. Mordecai, Shadrach, Meſchach and Abednego.——The prophet Daniel, and the apoſtles, diſobeyed the unlawful commands of kings and magiſtrates. Compare Eſther, iii. 1—9, Dan. iii. 15—18 Dan. vi. 7—10. Acts iv. 18—20. Acts v. 27—29 from theſe quotations it appears, that when reſiſtance to the orders of magiſtrates is forbidden in ſcripture, it is meant of reſiſtance to juſt and legal orders.—To be convinced that oppreſſion, tyranny, and unrighteous acts of government, are odious to the ſupreme Being, Conſider the following texts, 2 Sam. xxiii. 3. He that ruleth over men muſt be juſt, ruling in the fear of God. Jer. xxx. 20. I will puniſh all that oppreſs my people. Iſaiah x. 1. Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievouſneſs, which they have preſcribed, to turn aſide the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people. Ezek. xlv. 9. Thus ſaith the Lord God, remove violence and ſpoil, and execute judgment and juſtice, take away your exactions from my people, ſaith the Lord. Eccleſiaſtes, vii. 7. ſurely oppreſſion maketh a wiſe man mad, Pſal. xxii. 4. He ſhall break in pieces the oppreſſor. Exod. iii. 7,— 8 9. And the Lord ſaid, I have ſurely ſeen the affliction of my people, which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry, by reaſon of their Taſk maſters, for I know their ſorrows and I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians, and to bring them up out of that land, unto a good land and a large, unto a land flowing with milk and honey. Now, therefore, behold the cry of the children of Iſrael is come up unto me, and I have alſo ſeen the oppreſſion wherewith the Egyptians oppreſs them: And accordingly, he brought them out of the houſe of bondage with an high hand and an out ſtretched arm, and drowned their oppreſſors, Pharoah and his Egyptians in the Red Sea.—Rehoboam took the counſel of the young men, and rejected the old men's advice; and anſwered the people roughly and ſaid, he would add to their burdens and not eaſe them; whereupon many of the tribes revolted, and the King thereupon going to fight againſt them, to reduce them to ſubmiſſion, is forbidden of God. Compare 2 Chron. x. and 14 with 1 Kings xii. and 2 Chron. xi. Thus ſaith the Lord, ye ſhall not go up nor fight againſt your brethren —A good hint for the army! Peruſe the iii. iv, v, vi, and vii, chapters of the book of Eſther, chap. iii. 8. And Haman ſaid unto king Ahaſuerus, there is a certain people ſcattered abroad and diſperſed among the people in all the provinces of thy kingdom, and their laws are divers from all people, neither keep they the King's law; therefore it is not for the King's profit to ſuffer them. If it pleaſe the King, let it be written, that they may be deſtroyed, and I will pay ten thouſand talents of ſilver, to the hands of thoſe that have the charge of the buſineſs to bring it into the King's Treaſuries; and the King took the ring from his hand, and gave it unto Haman the Jews enemy; and the King ſaid unto Haman, the ſilver is given to thee, the people alſo to do with them as it ſeemeth good to thee.—Haman however failed in his bloody deſigns againſt the Jews, they were delivered from the meditated deſtruction, and he was hanged on a gallows of his own raiſing.—A dreadful warning this, to all vindictive and ſanguinary miniſters! When the Jews were devoted to deſtruction by the edict of King Ahaſhuerus. All avenues to the Throne were ſhut up, and free acceſs to the Monarch prohibited, on pain of death. Queen Eſther, urged, by abſolute neceſſity, ventured to petition the King in theſe dangerous circumſtances, and ſucceeded. An apology this, for our glorious Congreſs, if it needs one. O that it may be an example of the ſucceſs of their petition. Bribery is expreſsly forbidden in the word of God, Exod. xxiii. 8. Thou ſhalt not take a gift, for a gift blindeth the eyes of the wiſe, and perverteth the words of the righteous. Prov. xxix. 4. He that receiveth gifts, overthroweth the land. See perſons threatened for this ſin. 1 Sam. viii. 3. Iſaiah i. 23. v. 22. Jer. xxii. 17. Ezek. xxii. 27. Hoſ iv. 18. Amos v. 12. and Mich. iii. 11. The whole tenor of the goſpel is diametrically oppoſite to every ſpecies of tyranny and oppreſſion, the love of mankind is its grand peculiarity. —Our Saviour informs us, that the love of our neighbour, is the great commandment of the law; and he exhorts his diſciples to do to others, whatſoever they would that others ſhould do unto them; this he ſays is the law and the prophets.—The celebrated Doctor Newton, now Biſhop of Briſtol, in his diſſertations on the prophecies, having ſhewn how minutely and remarkably the predictions concerning the deſtruction of tyrants, were accompliſhed, adds this remark, vol. 1. p. 312. "But not only in this particular, but in the general, the ſcriptures, though often perverted to the purpoſe of tyranny, are yet in their own nature calculated to promote the civil, as well as religious liberties of mankind. True religion and virtue and liberty, are more nearly related, and more intimately connected with each other, than people commonly conſider. It is very true as St. Paul ſaith, 2 Cor. 3 17. that where the ſpirit of the Lord is, there is liberty; or as our Saviour expreſſeth it, John 8. 31, 32. If ye continue in my word, then are ye my diſciples indeed, and ye ſhall know the truth, and the truth ſhall make you free." What pity is it, that this learned and ingenious Biſhop, and all the reſt of his right reverend brethren, have not acted in their legiſlative capacity, according to theſe liberal, generous and noble ſentiments! I ſhall conclude with an extract from the polite, catholic and elegant Dr. Balguy's dedication of his ſermons to his grace Dr. Thomas Herring, Arch Biſhop of Canterbury, at the time of the laſt rebellion in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender. "What follows my Lord not only ſeems to claim a place, but cannot be omitted without a crime. I mean that exemplary love of your country, which burns ſo nobly in your own breaſt, and has kindled or ſpread that generous paſſion all around you. You teach us by all fit means and methods, not only to be good *Clergymen*, but good *Engliſhmen*; not only to be wiſe and *virtuous*; but brave and *free*. You ſet before us in the ſtrongeſt light, the charms of *liberty*, and execrable evils of tyranny and bondage; enflaming our minds with an ardent love for the one, and an unconquerable averſion to the other. From your grace, we learn how to oppoſe the arts and intrigues of *modern Rome*, with the ſpirit of *ancient Romans*; and cheerfully to ſacrifice our lives and fortunes, to the preſervation of our liberties, and the defence of our country." O that the generous ardour which flames and ſhines in theſe lines, animated the breaſts of all the Biſhops and Clergymen in England and America, and every proteſtant heart in the world!

PHILALETHES.

March 6th 1775.

ALTHOUGH the Committee of Obſervation and Inſpection for the townſhip of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New-Jerſey, was conſtituted early in December laſt; and the members have ſtatedly and aſſiduouſly attended to the buſineſs aſſigned them ever ſince, yet they have hitherto deferred the publication of their inſtitution, in hopes of the general concurrence of the other townſhips, in the choice of a new County Committee, when one publication might have ſerved for the whole;—but finding ſome of them have hitherto declined to comply with the recommendation of the General Congreſs, in that reſpect, and not knowing whether they intend it at all; they judge it highly expedient to tranſmit the following account to the preſs, leſt their brethren in diſtant parts of the colony ſhould think the county of Monmouth altogether inactive at the preſent important criſis.

'In purſuance of the recommendation of 'the grand Continental Congreſs, and for 'the preſervation and ſupport of American 'Freedom, a reſpectable body of the Free-'holders, inhabitants of the Townſhip of 'Freehold, met at Monmouth Court Houſe, 'on Saturday December 10th, 1774, and 'unanimouſly elected the following gentle-'men to ſerve as a Committee of Obſerva-'tion and Inſpection for the ſaid Town, 'viz. John Anderſon, Eſq; Capt. John Co-'venhoven, Meſſrs. Peter Forman, Hendrick 'Smock, Aſher Holmes, David Forman, 'and John Forman, Doctor Nathaniel Scud-'der, and Doctor Thomas Henderſon,— 'Who were inſtructed by their conſtituents, 'to endeavour, to the utmoſt of their know-'ledge and power, to carry into execution, 'the ſeveral important and ſalutary mea-'ſures pointed out to them by the American 'Congreſs; and, without favour or affec-'tion, to make all ſuch diligent inquiry, as 'ſhall be found conducive to the accompliſh-'ment of the great and neceſſary purpoſes 'held up by them to the attention of Ame-'rica.'

At an early meeting of ſaid Committee, a pamphlet, intitled, *Free Thoughts on the Reſolves of the Congreſs*, by A. W. Farmer, was handed in to them, and their opinion of it aſked, by a number of their conſtituents then preſent: Said pamphlet was then read, and, upon mature deliberation, unanimouſly declared to be a performance of the moſt pernicious and malignant tendency, replete with the moſt ſpecious ſophiſtry, but void of any ſolid, or rational argument, calculated to deceive and miſlead the unwary, the ignorant, and the credulous; and deſigned, no doubt, by the deteſtable author, to damp that noble ſpirit of union, which he ſees prevailing all over the continent, and if poſſible, to ſap the foundations of American Freedom. The pamphlet was afterwards handed back to the people, who immediately beſtowed upon it a ſuit of tar and turkey-buzzard's feathers; one of the perſons concerned in the operation, juſtly obſerving, that although the feathers were pluckt from the moſt ſtinking fowl in the creation, he thought they fell far ſhort of being a proper emblem of the author's odiouſneſs to every advocate for true freedom. The ſame perſon wiſhed, however, he had the pleaſure of fitting him with a ſuit of the ſame materials: The pamphlet was then, in its gorgeous attire, nailed up firmly to the pillory-poſt, there to remain as a monument of the indignation of a free and loyal people, againſt the author and vender of a publication ſo evidently tending, both to ſubvert the liberties of America, and the conſtitution of the Britiſh empire.

At a ſubſequent meeting of ſaid Committee, it was reſolved unanimouſly, that, on account of ſundry publications, in the pamphlet way, by James Rivington, Printer, of New York, and alſo a variety of weekly productions in his paper, blended in general, with the moſt glaring falſehoods,—diſgorged with the moſt daring effrontery,—and all evidently calculated to diſunite the colonies, and ſow the ſeeds of diſcord and contention through the whole continent; they do eſteem him a baſe and malignant enemy to the Liberties of this country, and think he ought juſtly to be treated as ſuch, by all conſiderate and good men.——And they do for themſelves, now publicly declare, (and recommend the ſame conduct to their conſtituents,) that they will have no connection with him the ſaid Rivington, while he continues to retail ſuch dirty, ſcandalous, and traiterous performances;—but hold

him in the utmoſt contempt, as a noxious exotic plant, incapable either of cultivation, or improvement, in this ſoil of freedom; and only fit to be tranſported whence he came, there to be employed in retailing Keyſer's Pills, to his own country* *devils*; a rank of beings, by the bye, for whom only, he ſeems to be a fit aſſociate.

This Committee did, early make application to every other Township in the county, recommending the election of Committees; and they ſoon had information that thoſe of Upper Freehold, Middletown, and Dover, had choſen theirs, and were reſolved to enforce the meaſures of the Congreſs.

N B. A very conſiderable number of the inhabitants of Freehold have formed themſelves into companies, and choſen military inſtructors, under whoſe tuition they are making rapid improvement.

Signed by order of the Committee,
JOHN ANDERSON, Chairman.

---

* *See an advertiſement in Rivington's Gazetteer, No. 95. in which he delicately boaſts of having relieved many thouſand poor devils from perdition, by the uſe of ſaid Pills.*

To D. C. Eſq; N° I.

Dear Sir,

YOU expect my ſentiments on our public affairs, and indeed, I can with freedom unburden my full heart to one, whom I eſteem a true friend to George the III. our rightful Sovereign, to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in his family, and to the real intereſt, and greateſt good of the whole Britiſh empire.—And were ſuch as truly the character of every Britiſh ſubject as it is yours, and every mind properly informed, all our unhappy differences would ſoon be amicably ſettled, and every diſagreeable commotion, and unfriendly paſſion ſubſide.—But a ſtrong party, too near the Throne, of a quite oppoſite character, are oppoſing the general good of the nation, to the great danger of the King, the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, and intereſt, and even the very exiſtence of the empire, as ſuch. You need not be told, Sir, the many well known facts on which this great danger is founded.—Have not that party invaded the rights of mankind in every part of the empire? Hath not that invaſion ſtir'd up a ſpirit of jealouſy, diſaffection, and oppoſition to thoſe hateful meaſures, more or leſs, in almoſt every city, county, and colony in the Britiſh dominions? For inſtance, the noble ſpirit, and manly oppoſition ſhewn by the citizens of London, and the electors of Middleſex, when their right of election was trodden under foot by that party, in the caſe of Wilkes and Lutterel.—And the many petitions and remonſtrances from every quarter, are ſo many inſtances of the like kind.—Hence it appears that America is not ſingular in her oppoſition.—He muſt be ignorant of the preſent ſtate of our nation, who is not ſenſible that there are ſtill millions in Great Britain and Ireland, who are poſſeſſed of the ſame virtuous principles with us; and who have ſhewn, or ſoon muſt ſhew themſelves on the ſide of Liberty, Proteſtantiſm, and the Conſtitution. Their eyes are opening.—They ſee more and more, this great truth, that the ruin of the whole empire is involved in that of America.—In ſhort, ſuch is the ſtate of our public affairs, that ſhould the friends of deſpotiſm carry their point a little higher, and begin with the ſword to enforce ſubmiſſion to tyranny, the whole empire would fall into the moſt dreadful convulſions, and ſhake to the very centre.——Then, when theſe convulſions ſhall have ſubſided, through the loſs of much blood,—then, (may heaven prevent it) the atlantic ocean, the Iriſh ſea, and the river Tweed, will probably be what the Engliſh channel is now,—a divider of kingdoms,—or the whole be ſwallowed up by Bourbon.

Nor can Stuart himſelf, whom America abhors, expect more than a part of the empire.—For France and Spain, now grown ſtrong, will no doubt, at ſuch a time, do all that in them lies to divide and weaken the Britiſh empire. When the Romiſh religion in Ireland, the love of Stuart in Scotland, and the luſt of gold in England, will forward their deſign. For what but the love of money could have calculated the preſent miniſterial plan, ſo exactly to ſuit the meridian of Paris?—Some may imagine that America may be ſubjugated without any ſuch ill conſequences to the European part of the Britiſh dominions; and that the Americans, were the caſe once to be put ſword in hand, would make but a feeble reſiſtance: Becauſe, they ſay, many in hopes of preſent profit, or future favours; and many thro' fear of puniſhment, will join the miniſterial party, and thereby ſo divide as to deſtroy, in a great meaſure, every mode of oppoſition: And that thoſe who ſtill continue their oppoſition, will be ſo diſheartened, and unſupported, as to fall an eaſy prey to their enemies.——On which let it be remarked,—That thoſe who hold and endeavour to propagate ſuch ſlaviſh Anti-American doctrines, betray in themſelves either ignorance, cowardice, or treachery; which are directly oppoſite to the true character of America in general.—The Americans are a ſenſible, learned, brave, loyal, free, proteſtant people.—And though there are ſome who are otherwiſe, yet they are a diminitive number, ſo comparatively few, that they never have, and it is to be hoped they never will, take the lead in our public affairs.—Thoſe who think England may be ſafe while in an open rupture with America, do not duly conſider their danger from their internal and external enemies, the French, Spaniards, Catholicks, Jacobites, and Tories.—Of which it is hard to ſay who are the greateſt enemies to the Britiſh conſtitution, and the proteſtant intereſt.—Be that as it may, it has been openly declared in Parliament, that were the banners of rebellion once ſpread in America, England would be a ruined people. And many of the moſt ſenſible Britons have given it as their opinion, that Great Britain and her Colonies muſt ſtand or fall together. They are therefore often calling upon us to ſtand firm and united in our virtuous oppoſition; adding, that thereby we ſhall ſave ourſelves, and them—This is doubtleſs true: And it is allowed by friends and foes, that our danger principally, if not wholly, lies in our being divided among ourſelves.——What puniſhment, therefore, is adequate to their guilt, who uſe every vile artifice to deceive and divide us, and thereby ruin the whole empire? And yet, theſe ſame traitorous vermin would cloak all their foul conduct under the ſpecious pretence, of Loyalty, and curſe the honeſt Whigs for Traitors; whoſe Loyalty in fact, is the very thing that vexes them.—Would it then be any wonder, if under ſuch provocations, the friends of the Conſtitution, ſhould, in ſome inſtances, thro' their zeal for the public good, go beyond the line of duty.—The Americans are, of all his Majeſty's ſubjects, the greateſt admirers of the Britiſh conſtitution; becauſe they eſteem it the grand charter of their Liberties, civil and religious, which they love as they do their lives; and their loyalty to the preſent reigning family is as preeminent as their love of Liberty, and always has been; becauſe, they eſteem that family as the proper guardians of the conſtitution, on which alone their throne is built, and under the protection of which, we hold our Liberties.——In this view of things, no wonder if we ſhould eſteem thoſe Traitors to the King, who are uſing their utmoſt efforts to undermine his throne, by deſtroying its baſis, the Conſtitution.—Hence, Loyalty itſelf, juſtifies us in oppoſing ſuch men and ſuch meaſures.——This view juſtifies all the military preparations now making in America. The ſtronger we are in theſe, the ſafer is the Empire.—We mean to act only on the defenſive.—We ought by no means to ſtrike the firſt blow, nor to provoke thoſe who would.—This is certainly a great point to carry againſt thoſe who call us Rebels, and would make us ſo, if they could. I know you will ſtrictly adhere to the wiſe directions of our loyal Congreſs, according to which, while you encourage the doubtful, and inſtruct the ignorant, you will puniſh the guilty and thereby greatly oblige your humble Friend.

New-Jerſey, 18th March, 1775. } ESSEX.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS John W. Smith, and Samuel Burling, have advertiſed to be leaſed three fourths of the Sterling Furnace, with the Improvements thereon, alſo the Whole of the Sterling Forge, I think it my Duty to inform the Public, that I am Proprietor of one Quarter of the Forge and Anchor Works, and of all the Furnance and New Mine, with the Meadows and Buildings thereunto belonging, and that I will not diſpoſe or give Poſſeſſion of the ſame to any Perſon whatever. I am induced to give this Notice to prevent any Perſons being inadvertently brought into Trouble and Diſputes, by taking a leaſe for the Premiſes, under the ſaid John W. Smith and Samuel Burling. 81 84

PETER TOWNSEND,

Lands to be Sold,

Upon Terms very advantageous to the Purchaſers, by Order of the Executors of the late Mr. William Kelly of London, and formerly of New-York.

A TRACT of upwards of two hundred acres of excellent wood-land, at White Land in the Great Valley, in Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, not more than 26 miles from the city of Philadelphia. Enquire of the quality of Mr. John Ord, in Philadelphia.

A houſe and lot of ground on Cowfoot Hill, 25 feet wide and 575 feet long, now poſſeſſed by Mr. John Thompſon, and next door to Alderman Blagge.

The houſe in which Mr. Kelly formerly lived in Wall-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Van Horn. This lot is 25 feet wide, and 112 feet deep, and the houſe in the beſt repair.

The houſe and about 5 acres of ground, (formerly Mr. Emot's) oppoſite to the Great Bridge in Elizabeth town; together with another lot adjoining the firſt lot, and containing near 5 acres more, as pleaſantly ſituated as any lands in that flouriſhing town.

500 acres, or one undivided fourth part of the 2000 acres tract, at Turkey, in the county of Eſſex in New-Jerſey, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Paſſaick river, which was heretofore returned for the four daughters of Michael Kearney, deceaſed.

557 acres, in two tracts at Canoe Brook, in the county of Eſſex, formerly Henry Leonard's, being about ten miles from Newark.

A variety of excellent farms, in a tract of upwards of 6000 acres; occupied already by about 30 families, ſituated at New-Town, near the Court houſe, in Suſſex county,—or the whole tract together.

A farm of about 160 acres, formerly Captain Bowers's, in the townſhip of Hanover in Morris county, now in the poſſeſſion of Nathaniel Seabury.

A variety of farms in the townſhip of Gageborough, which is a very fine tract, in the county of Glouceſter, in the ſecond Tier of towns from Connecticut river.—or the whole townſhip together, containing 24,000 acres, with an addition of 5 per cent. more for High ways.

The lots No. 10, 13, 20, 21, 26, 40, 49 63, 74 and 81, (each containing 539 acres) in Schuyler's Patent, near Canigderage Lake, in the county of Tryon.

A farm of 230 acres in the Manor of Fordham, in Weſtcheſter county, now poſſeſſed by Charles Doughty; and another ſmall farm in that Manor, poſſeſſed at preſent by Adrian Laforge, with a ſmall lot of about an acre, to the northward of the road from the New Bridge, to the town of Weſtcheſter. Col. Lewis Morris, owning the moiety of theſe lands, will join in the conveyances.

A mortgage title to 32 acres, next Whippany river in New-Jerſey, adjacent to ſeveral tracts poſſeſſed by Jonathan Johnſon, Abraham Caſterlin and Samuel Ford: and upwards of 56 acres, formerly returned to Lord Stirling, on Stoney Brook, being a branch of Whippany river.—Theſe lands were mortgaged by Timothy Conner.

A ſmall, but valuable farm of 60 acres, in Saliſbury, in Litchfield county, in Connecticut; poſſeſſed by Capt. James Bird.—It has an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, yielding 50 barrels of cyder per annum.

A mortgage title to three acres in Pembroke Tribe, in Bermuda, laying between the lands of Richard Pitt, Jonathan Outerbridge, Thomas Waterman, and the School lands.

The moiety of the following lots, in the Great Patent of Kayaderoſſeres.

No.	alotment	acres.	No.	alotment	acres.
13	3d	205	2 in	9th	2783
23 in	4th	568	4 in	10th	60
21 in	6th	61¼	10 in	11th	723
7 in	7th	470	2 in	12th	517
22 in	8th	827	4 in	13th	2880
9 in	14th	2500	11 in	20th	1009
22 in	15th	684	9 in	21ſt	3510
2 in	16th	2300	3 in	22d	1763
7 in	17th	2134	4 in	23d	2443
9 in	18th	100	13 in	24th	853
20 in	19th	1145	1 in	25th	1059

If any perſons are deſirous of knowing the price or title, they may apply to the ſubſcribers, who have power from the Executors to make the ſales, and execute proper conveyances.

WILLIAM SMITH,
ABRAHAM LOTT.

New York, 8 March, 1775. 80——84

To be SOLD and entered upon the firſt of APRIL,

THE noted Tavern where Capt. Peter Dickenſon now lives, in Morris-Town, New-Jerſey, which has been kept as ſuch for fourteen Years paſt. It is a large two ſtory Houſe, with ſix Fire Places, and a good Cellar under it; a large Kitchen with a Pantry, Bed Room, and Conveniences for Servants.—Five Acres of excellent good Land adjoining, a good Barn, Stables, and out Houſes, a good Well of Water at the Door, and the beſt Garden in Town; its noted for the beſt Stand in the County of Morris, for a Tavern, as to conſtant good Cuſtom: The Purchaſer may have a long Time of Payment for three fourths of the purchaſe Money.——If not ſold by the firſt Day of May, it will then be let for a Number of Years.

SAMUEL HAINES.

Morris-Town, March 13, 1775. 80 83

NICHOLAS BOGERT

IN the Broadway, fronting the Pump, where the old Oſwego market ſtood, has for Sale, Dutch Folio Bibles, with maps and cuts, Teſtaments, and ſundry other Dutch and Engliſh Books, Slates and Pencils, and a general aſſortment of Shop Goods as uſual. 80——83

---

to
th
th
in
a
ra
col
qu

meet at the houſe of Enj[illegible]
ford, on Friday the 7th day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.——Given under my hand this twenty-fourth day of February 1775.

JONATHAN PLATT,
Juſtice of the Peace.

with baſons, ſauce p[illegible]
forts of ware, too tedious to particularize, by
manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL

N B The purchaſer of twenty ſhillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city without charge.

will be ſuppoſed [illegible]
taken care, that the buſineſs of his Office
ſhould be faithfully performed.

HERMAN ZEDTWITZ.

[illegible] have the above [illegible]
paid by me,

82—85 HARTSHORN FITZ RANDOLPH.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.